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¹ The letter (a) following entry numbers indicates citation of abstracts which are primary publications; these are usually of theses or of papers read at professional meetings.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

For many years it has been the practice to publish an author index for each issue of the ABSTRACTS. A question has been raised whether the value of this index justifies the cost. Before a final decision is made the opinions of readers are desired. A post card or letter indicating your reaction to the proposal to discontinue the monthly author index will be helpful.

* * *

Entries Numbers 952 and 955 list for the first time two journals which have been added to the exchange list. *The Industrial and Labor Relations Review* is published by the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University. The first number of the second title, *Psychologische Praxis*, was published in 1943 but has just become available. This monograph series is devoted to education and work with youth.

GENERAL

886. Barnette, W. Leslie, Jr. (*New York U.*) *Psychological boners.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 369-371.—A collection of interesting and amusing misstatements found in first year psychology examination papers.—L. J. Timm.

887. Bigot, C. S. T., Kohnstamm, P., & Palland, B. G. *Leerboek der psychologie.* (*Handbook of psychology.*) Groningen: Wolters, 1946.—In spite of its title this book is not designed for students of psychology, but simply for every one who is interested in psychology by reason of his occupation or his turn of mind. Written clearly and simply, it does not attempt to impose a doctrine, it limits itself to explanation.—H. F. Tecoz.

888. Froeschels, Emil. *The human race; a study in the nature of knowledge.* New York: The Philosophical Library, 1947. 197 p. \$3.00.—The epistemological problems of our knowledge of the Infinite, of God, time, motion, the will, causality, freedom, etc. are discussed. The relation between the conscious and the unconscious, or sub-conscious, is replaced by the concept of the relation between experiences which are "expression-ripe" and those which are not. "Non-expression-ripe" experiences explain our congenital knowledge of God, of the Infinite, and the universe.—R. H. Dotterer.

889. Hart, Charles A. [Ed.] *Proceedings of the American Catholic Philosophical Association.* Washington, D. C.: The Catholic University of America, 1947. Vol. 21. 207 p.—The theme of this conference which was held at Toronto in Dec. 1946 was "the philosophy of being." The report includes 6 longer papers and 12 round table discussions.

Among the addresses contributed is one by Etienne Gilson on "Existence and Philosophy" and one by Gerald B. Phelan on "The Existentialism of St. Thomas." One round table discussion is classified as belonging to psychology (Problem: The metaphysics of knowledge. Leaders: James F. Anderson, and Gerald B. Phelan) and 4 as belonging to the field of ethics and philosophy of society (Problem: (a) Thomistic principles concerning the human person in political philosophy. Leader: J. Vincent Kelly. Problem: (b) The principle of subsidiarity in political philosophy. Leader: R. A. Lassance. Problem: (c) Person, beatitude, and society. Leader: Donald A. Gallagher. Problem: (d) The human person and an international bill of rights. Leader: Tibor Payzs.)—F. Heider.

890. Hugenholtz, P. T. *Psychologische opmerkingen over den na-oorlogschen mensch.* (Psychological observations on the post-war man.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1947, 2, 20-47.—The post-war individual can be understood only in relation to the pre-war individual. That which characterizes the present day individual is a great lack of sense for the flow of time, a lack of care for tomorrow, and a return to the instinctive life.—H. F. Tecoz.

891. Lean, Martin E. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*) *Philosophy and psychoanalysis.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 400.—Abstract.

892. Leuba, Clarence. (*Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.*) *A two-year course in the life sciences.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 422.—Abstract.

893. Lundberg, George A. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) *Sociology versus dialectical immaterialism.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 53, 85-95.—The argument of a recent article is examined regarding the alleged reasons why American sociologists have adopted their present concepts and methods. The assumption that the methods and concepts of social science, unlike those of physical science, must be modified to suit current political upheavals is shown to be historically false. The platitude that "science has been conditioned by history" obscures the fact that science is itself a major part of history and has fundamentally conditioned historical development. Science is a more basic "cultural system" than any of the current politico-economic ideologies.—D. L. Glick.

894. Morselli, G. E. *Psicologia e fisiologia.* (Psychology and physiology.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1946, 7, 341-347.—Physiology will never substitute for psychology as they deal with two different sets of problems. The very same experiments on conditioned reflexes prove that the said reflexes result from a constructive response which presupposes psychological integration. The present

task of psychology is to analyze normal and abnormal psychic symptoms and reactions with its own methods.—R. Calabresi.

895. Rombouts, S. *Nieuwe banen in de psychologie*. (New ways in psychology.) Tilburg: Jungensweeshvie, 1946. 237 p.—This is a current manual of psychology for Catholic students.—H. F. Tecoz.

896. Rosenzweig, Saul. (*Western State Psychiatric Inst. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) *The Flesch and the spirit*. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 523-524.—Psychological writing on the level of James and Boring probably cannot be standardized and it would seem unsound to judge it according to the Flesch count. James, especially, is very readable despite of his high Flesch count. There are many devices which enhance readability which Flesch did not include in his recipe (see 21: 4194).—L. J. Timm.

897. Runes, Dagobert D. [Ed.] *The selected writings of Benjamin Rush*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. xii, 433 p. \$4.75.—This collection includes reprints of 29 articles by Benjamin Rush on a variety of subjects. Among those which are of some significance in the history of American psychology are *Lectures on Animal Life*, *The Influence of Physical Causes on the Moral Faculty*, *On the Different Species of Mania*, *On the Different Species of Phobia*, *The Effects of Ardent Spirits upon Man*, and *On Old Age*. There is also included a list of the writings of Benjamin Rush without bibliographic details, and a selected bibliography of works about him.—C. M. Louttit.

898. Sanborn, Herbert. *Philosophies and psychologies*. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 403.—Abstract.

899. Slikboer, J. *Mensenkennis*. (Knowledge of man.) Schiedam: Roelants, 1946. 124 p.—This is a popular manual of general psychology, written by a Netherlands specialist in applied psychology.—H. F. Tecoz.

900. Stevens, S. S., & Stone, Geraldine. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *Further comment*. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 524-525.—The authors agree with Rosenzweig (22: 896) that there is more to English prose than sentence length, affixes, and personal references. Yet the Flesch count may be useful. In connection with the odd result of the Flesch count which shows Koffka to be more readable than James, it is suggested that the degree to which the author approaches a conversational tone be considered as another determinate of readability.—L. J. Timm.

901. Tyler, Leona E. (*U. Oregon, Eugene.*) *The psychology of human differences*. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co., 1947. xiii, 420 p. \$3.75.—Accumulation of new material is constantly making obsolete our formulations of human differences. To avoid wrong conclusions and faulty judgments channels from the research laboratory to the classroom and personnel office must be kept open. Differences between men and women, race and nationality differences, class differences, and age differences

are discussed. Feeble-mindedness and genius are considered. The contribution of heredity and environmental factors to individual differences are analyzed, and methods of measuring aptitudes and isolating basic traits are reviewed. In presenting each topic an attempt has been made to gauge prevailing beliefs and to relate research findings to these initial attitudes. Methods of obtaining dependable information are stressed in order to develop a touchstone for evaluation of other material. The basic statistical concepts of variability, correlation, and the significance of differences are presented in connection with research problems to which they apply. There is consistent effort to sort out findings which stand up under critical statistical analysis from those which are in error or ambiguous and to separate actual results from interpretations.—M. Mercer.

902. Zunini, Giorgio. *Animali e uomo; visti da uno Psicologo*. (Animals and man; view of a psychologist.) Milan, Società Editrice "Vita e Pensiero," 1947. xi, 293. L. 300.—The author discusses the psychology of animals in the first portion of the book and the psychology of men in the second portion. Chapters on fishes, the author's dog, causes and ends in biology, instinct and development, instinctive behavior are found in the first section. Sexuality and personality, psychological studies of personality, schools of psychology, and the problem of human personality are discussed in the second half. The main problem attempted is to indicate the gradations of behavior from the fish to man, to show the gradual development and specialization of functions, and finally, to indicate the special characteristics of man. Man is more than an animal, there are qualitative differences that occur between him and the animals. Man has degraded himself because of a materialistic viewpoint, and the purpose of psychology is to show him the extent of his personal worth.—R. J. Corsini.

[See also abstracts 1124, 1367.]

THEORY & SYSTEMS

903. Duffy, Elizabeth. (*North Carolina Woman's Coll., Greensboro.*) *Is there a dichotomy in energy mobilization?* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 398.—Abstract.

904. Erikson, Erik Homburger. *Ego development and historical change*. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 359-396.—"Men who share an ethnic area, an historical era, or an economic pursuit are guided by common images of good and evil. Infinitely varied, these images reflect the elusive nature of historical change; yet in the form of contemporary social models, of compelling prototypes of good and evil, they assume decisive concreteness in every individual's ego development. Psychoanalytic ego psychology has not matched this concreteness with sufficient theoretical specificity. The present collection of notes offers questions, illustrations, and theoretical considerations concerning the

relation of the child's ego to the social prototypes of his day." *G. G. Thompson.*

905. Flescher, J. Die "Analogiemässige Gleichsetzung" als Fehlerquelle in der psychoanalytischen Forschungsarbeit. ("Equating by analogy" as a source of errors in psychoanalytic research.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 263-271.—The logical error is pointed out when analysts explain the neurotic or psychotic symptoms by insisting that they not only resemble but signify other acts. Thus Ferenczi is in error when he says that fainting in epileptic seizures represents intrauterine regression. Numerous similar statements are quoted and criticized.—*K. F. Muensinger.*

906. Joad, C. E. M. How our minds work. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. 116 p. \$2.75.—After an introductory account of the mind-body problem, this book maintains that the mind is not merely an aspect of the body, but is in some sense distinct from it. The conclusion is that the mind is an activity, not a bundle of faculties, but "a dynamic ever-changing force." For the "unconscious" of the psychoanalysts, we should substitute certain persistent patterns of the nervous system.—*R. H. Dotterer.*

907. Johnson, Martin. Time, knowledge and the nebulae; an introduction to the meanings of time in physics, astronomy, and philosophy, and the relativities of Einstein and of Milne. New York: Dover Publications, 1947. 189 p. \$2.75.—So basic is time for every phase of thought, including science and philosophy, that the author undertakes to analyze it in its various forms. The foundations for his discussion consist of Milne's ideas of time-experience and time-scales. Of the 3 parts of this book the first explains the thesis that the individual's temporal experiences can be the basis for our knowledge of an external world. The link between personal experience and science consists of a process of universal communicability between equivalent observers. The 2nd part is devoted to the mathematical treatment of such topics as Lorentz's Relativity, time factors in electromagnetic field partition, atomic frequencies as time measures, and a number of others. Part III interrelates time problems in physics and philosophy. Many notions of time in the physical and "mental" sciences and in metaphysics are criticized. The positive conclusion reached is that of coherence of temporal experience constitutes a structure of pattern or form which may be taken as a criterion of epistemological Truth. Following the main exposition there are 2 appendices: one offers explanations of physical and astronomical ideas for the uninitiated; the other applies Milne's time-scales to spiral-nebulae studies. 43 references.—*J. R. Kantor.*

908. Koch, Sigmund, & Daniel, William J. (*Duke U., Durham, N. C.*) Form and content in hypothetico-deductive systems: a reply to Woodbury. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 237-246.—The authors point out the possibility that terms like "hypothetico-deductive procedure" and related concepts may become invested with a halo effect obscuring possible ambigui-

ty in accompanying theoretical formulations. C. B. Woodbury's (21: 2943) recent note is commented on.—*M. Mercer.*

909. Pardi, —. La psicoanalisi e lo studio di alcuni comportamenti animali. (Psychoanalysis and the study of certain animal behavior.) *Psicoanalisi*, 1946, 2, 62-69.—The author asserts that in certain animal behavior is found the nucleus of that which after innumerable ramifications, is the normal and pathological behavior of man. On the other hand, the psychoanalytical interpretation of human phenomenon allows us to investigate the significance of corresponding phenomena of the animal world which traditional etiology limited itself to recounting—without further explanation—as exceptional observations of instinct.—*M. Stuparich.*

910. Perrotti, Nicola. Discorso inaugurale. (1° Congresso Nazionale Italiano di Psicoanalisi. Roma, 22-23 Ottobre 1946.) (Inaugural Address (1st National Congress of Italian Psychoanalysis . . .)) *Psicoanalisi*, 1946, 2, 5-9.—Having considered the importance of psychoanalysis for modern psychology, the author discusses the fundamental points of psychoanalytical discoveries, concluding: "Psychoanalysis is the only science that can hope to become the science of human happiness. The enlargement of the conscience and the greatest development of human personality cannot be brought about by intellectual education but only by an affective maturation. This can be attained only by psychoanalysis which studies the laws that regulate the affective development of man."—*M. Stuparich.*

911. Portmann, A. Biologisches Gedankengut und seine Wandlungen. (Our fund of biological concepts and their changes.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 165-170.—In order to make proper use of biological concepts psychologists must familiarize themselves with the changes which they have undergone.—*K. F. Muensinger.*

912. Storch, A. Grundformen und Erkenntnis menschlichen Daseins bei Ludwig Binswanger. (Basic forms and knowledge of human existence in Ludwig Binswanger's work.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 280-285.—An appraisal of Binswanger's contribution to a philosophy of existence. Psychological knowledge is possible only on the basis of loving communion with one's fellow creatures.—*K. F. Muensinger.*

913. Waters, R. H. (*U. Arkansas, Fayetteville.*) Mechanomorphism: a new term for an old mode of thought. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 424.—Abstract

[See also abstracts 1159, 1245, 1421.]

METHODS & APPARATUS

914. French, C. S., Robideau, G. S., & Holt, A. S. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) The construction and performance of a large grating monochromator with a high energy output for photochemical and biological investigations. *Rev. sci. Instrum.*, 1947, 18, 11-17.—A simple monochromator with a 4" x 6" replica

grating and a spectral range of 365-1000 $m\mu$ is described. The instrument is useful in obtaining small bands (about 10 $m\mu$) of the spectrum in studies of visual responses to various monochromatic light and in studies near the threshold of the visibility curve. Advantages over the use of monochromatic light sources or filters are described.—G. W. Knox.

915. Gerberich, John B. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) A study of the consistency of informant responses to questions in a questionnaire. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 299-306.—60 questions, including some dealing with fact and others with matters of social and personal adjustment were selected from professional application blanks and from attitude and adjustment questionnaires such as those of Thurstone and Bell. These questions were then interspersed among others in 3 separate questionnaires of ostensibly different types, which were administered on successive occasions to 657 college students who apparently did not notice that items were repeated. The consistency of each person for each response was found. Those who answered the questionnaires at 1-day intervals showed 91.01% consistency, those at 7-day intervals, 76.08%, and those at 10-day intervals, 73.72%. Women were slightly more consistent than men. Factual questions showed the lowest consistency. Age differences were not significant, but the more able students showed greater consistency than less able students. Questionnaire responses cannot be counted upon as highly consistent, but it is suggested that they may be no less reliable than interview data.—E. B. Mallory.

916. Hart, Hornell, & Associates. (*Duke U., Durham, N. C.*) Verifiability ratings of articles in social science. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 53, 119-124.—10 students obtained independently the "scientific verifiability scores" of 55 articles in 3 numbers each from the *American Sociological Review*, the *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, and the *Political Science Quarterly*. The intercorrelations between their ratings range from .712 to .940. Even the lowest of these correlations is extremely significant statistically. A combination of the ratings obtained by the 4 best judges eliminates all but .014 of the variance from scores which would be obtained from an indefinitely large group of such judges. In a supplementary study, 2 students who independently rated 40 articles from the (British) *Sociological Review* obtained results which correlated with each other .968.—D. L. Glick.

917. Lacey, Oliver L. (*U. Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*) An analysis of the appropriate unit for use in the measurement of level of galvanic skin resistance. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 449-457.—"The palmar skin resistance levels of 78 Ss were determined in an effort to discover which of several possible units for specifying general levels of resistance might be appropriate. The units investigated were: resistance as such, conductance, log resistance, square root of resistance, and square root of conductance. The principal criterion of acceptability of a unit was the

requirement that the distribution of measures in terms of the unit should not violate the assumption of normality in the parent population (thus ensuring the amenability of results so specified to the usual types of statistical treatment). The results obtained indicate that conductance is the most satisfactory unit of measurement for specification of general levels of skin resistance."—D. W. Taylor.

918. Lacey, Oliver L., & Siegel, Paul S. (*U. Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*) A simple circuit for the measurement of the galvanic skin response and of the level of galvanic skin resistance. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 398.—Abstract.

919. Lepley, William M. (*Pennsylvania State Coll.*) A miniature punch press. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 209-210.—A miniature punch press was designed and built for a graduate student conducting an experiment concerned with accident proneness. The description of the apparatus is accompanied by a diagram which is not a scale drawing.—M. Mercer.

920. Metfessel, Milton. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) A proposal for quantitative reporting of comparative judgments. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 229-235.—It is proposed that the subject express himself immediately in terms of the scale of cardinal number when reporting comparative judgments. By this method he either actually or symbolically manipulates units of the ratio scale of cardinal numbers so that his manipulation of the cardinal numbers expresses his judgments of quantitative relations among the items on a given dimension. Advantages of the proposed method are that the comparative judgments are reported with greater sensitivity than is the case with ordinal scales and individual differences are likely to be given more consideration by the judges. Limitations lie in the degree of arithmetical sophistication required of the subjects and in the necessity in some instances of a training program in quantitative thinking.—M. Mercer.

921. Ray, Wilbert S. (*Trinity Coll., Hartford, Conn.*) An instructional film for use in the fidelity of report experiment. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 293-296.—The Fidelity of Report experiment is one of the older experiments in laboratory courses in psychology, and in carrying it out various types of material have been used. A film has the disadvantages of being obviously pre-arranged and the subject knows or can guess that he will be asked to report on it. On the other hand, if he is forewarned and still makes errors the demonstration of fallibility is the more striking. A film is described and methods of using it and checking the observations are discussed.—M. Mercer.

922. Ray, Wilbert S. (*Trinity Coll., Hartford, Conn.*) The fidelity of report experiment: directions to the student. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 297-312.—The Fidelity of Report experiment is described as it may be carried out by pairs of students, one member serving as experimenter and the other as subject, using a brief instructional film as the material to be observed.—M. Mercer.

923. Scott, C. C., & Worth, H. M. (Eli Lilly Co., Indianapolis, Ind.) An improved device for recording activity of rats. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol.*, N. Y., 1947, 66, 285-286.—Modifications of the Schulte spring-suspended cage technique are briefly described whereby an automatic counter controls former inaccuracies.—L. A. Pennington.

924. Timasheff, N. S. (Fordham U., New York.) Definitions in the social sciences. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 53, 201-209.—A survey of the procedures actually used in the social sciences to define their basic concepts reveals 4 types of definitions: verbal, inductive, imposed, and operational. The advantages and disadvantages of the procedures are discussed, and to each an adequate place in scientific research is assigned.—D. L. Glick.

925. Walter, E. J. Methodische Grundlagenfragen der Psychologie. (Basic methodological questions of psychology.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 141-147.—Physical laws are statements about structural relations of basic physical characteristics. The question is discussed whether or not the same methodology is valid for psychology.—K. F. Muenzinger.

926. Wells, F. L. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Professor Taylor and the problem of notehand. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 525-527.—A brief discussion of the nature, pitfalls and techniques of notehand (see 21: 2557).—L. J. Timm.

NEW TESTS

927. Brody, William (New York City Department of Health.), & Powell, Norman J. A new approach to oral testing. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1947, 7, 289-298.—A new kind of group oral test administered by the New York City Department of Health is described. The description of the test includes: candidates tested, preliminary examinations; preparatory material; details of administration; and technique of rating candidates. The advantages of the test are discussed.—S. Wapner.

928. Brown, J. F. (676 So. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.) A modification of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Test to study hostile interracial attitudes. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 247-272.—A modification of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Test is presented which aims at studying aggressive reactions of individuals to frustrating situations in which the person frustrated or frustrating is obviously a member of one of the minority groups, Negro or Jewish. Included in the series partly to disguise the purpose of the investigation are pictures where both reacting parties are obviously neither Jewish nor Negro. The rationale of constructing the test is described and the first preliminary results reported. Preliminary results would indicate that in modifying the Picture-Frustration Test a projective technique has been developed which may be of value in studying inter-racial hostility.—M. Mercer.

929. Diamond, Solomon. (Vocational Advisory Service, New York.) Three Impossibilities: a verbal projective technique. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 283-292.—The problem, "Tell me three things that are impossible," has been used as part of the individual examination of clients in a vocational guidance agency. It is a projective method in the sense that it permits an almost infinite variety of correct answers, so that the choice among possible responses becomes an indicator of fundamental drives, attitudes, and traits of the individual rather than of his efficiency in meeting the requirements of the test situation. Responses are reported by categories, differences related to sex and level of intelligence are parceled out, and illustrative examples are given.—M. Mercer.

930. Lawshe, C. H., Jr., & Tiffin, Joseph. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) The Purdue Mechanical Adaptability Test. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 428.—Abstract.

931. Shneidman, Edwin S. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Prospectus of the Make-a-Picture-Story (MAPS) projective personality test. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 407.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 1178, 1214, 1221, 1238, 1374, 1409, 1431.]

STATISTICS

932. Dickenson, Henry F. (Lincoln Memorial U., Harrogate, Tenn.) Additional data on correlation interpretation. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 398.—Abstract.

933. Ellson, D. G. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) A method for identifying pattern clusters in test score profiles. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 425.—Abstract.

934. Finney, D. J. (91 Banbury Road, Oxford, Eng.) Errors of estimation in inverse sampling. *Nature, Lond.*, 1947, 160, 195-196.—In inverse sampling, the upper fiducial limit of p is the same as the upper limit for a direct sample with $N = (n - 1)$, and $a = (A - 1)$; and the lower fiducial limit is the same as the lower limit for a direct sample with $N = n$, $a = A$ —where N is the number of cases in a random sample and a the number in that direct sample possessing a certain attribute; and n , the number of cases in an inverse sample drawn at random until an A number of cases possess the attribute.—A. C. Hoffman.

935. Fowler, H. M. (U. Toronto, Canada.) The consistency of the items of an Activity Preference Blank. *Psychometrika*, 1947, 12, 221-232.—Results of an experiment to obtain data on the consistency of the items of 2 forms of an Activity Preference Blank are presented. Both Form I and Form II, which was a revised edition of Form I, were administered twice, so consistency data are available for both forms. A sub-item is said to be consistent if a high proportion of men marked it the same way, M for preferred most and L for preferred least, on

both administrations of the test. The data of the experiment were investigated to see what happens to the consistency of sub-items when the items are changed in context, when the number of sub-items in an item is reduced, and when the time-interval between the administration and the re-administration of the test is increased. The author also gives data on the consistency of the responses made to particular combinations of sub-items and data on item consistency when all sub-item combinations are taken into consideration.—(Courtesy of *Psychometrika*.)

936. Gengerelli, J. A. (U. California, Los Angeles.) A method of binomial analysis. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 405.—Abstract.

937. Guilford, J. P. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Approaches to univocal factor scores. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 405.—Abstract.

938. Guttman, Louis. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The Cornell technique for scale and intensity analysis. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1947, 7, 247-279.—Another technique for scalogram analysis—a method of quantifying qualitative data—is described. The scalogram analysis approach and the hypothesis of scalability are discussed. Detailed examples are given of content scale analyses, and intensity analyses.—S. Wapner.

939. Guttman, Louis. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) On Festinger's evaluation of scale analysis. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 451-465.—This article is mainly concerned with a discussion of Festinger's evaluation of scale analysis (see 21: 2534). 3 points of the previous analysis are discussed: (1) criteria for scalability, (2) techniques for scale analysis, and (3) uses of scale analysis.—S. Ross.

940. Jarrett, R. F. (U. California, Berkeley.) Statistical criteria of the effectiveness of selective procedures. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 404.—Abstract.

941. Johnson, Palmer O. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis), & Hoyt, Cyril. On determining three dimensional regions of significance. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1947, 15, 342-353.—This is a reprinting of a report published previously in the March, 1947, issue of the *J. exp. Educ.* The graphs omitted in the previous publication are included in this printing. For content see 21: 3347. 22 references.—G. G. Thompson.

942. Katzell, Raymond A., & Cureton, Edward E. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) Biserial correlation and prediction. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 273-278.—3 varieties of correlation between a continuous variable and a dichotomous variable are: point-biserial correlation, biserial correlation, and biserial correlation for wide-spread classes which has also been termed triserial correlation. Formulas for all 3 of these types of correlation are derived from the regression of the continuous variable on the dichotomous one. In most situations in which predictions are to be made, however, it is desired to predict the category of the dichotomous variable in which an individual will fall knowing his score on the continuous variable, or more generally, knowing his score on the continu-

ous variable we wish to know the probability that he will fall in a given category of the dichotomous variable. Methods of making such computations are discussed for each of the 3 varieties of correlation.—M. Mercer.

943. Leverett, Hollis M. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Notes on the use of the normal distribution in psychometrics. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 283-289.—The normal curve may be used as the most probable distribution of chance errors of measurement and as a good approximation of the frequency curve for mental traits. In the former case there are numerous tables of area values for the normal curve which may suitably be used. For the latter purpose, the various available tables do not give identical values. The difference among these tables are discussed and it is recommended that mean deviates be used to normalize large samples and that the Fisher and Yates Table be used to assign normalized scale values to small samples.—E. B. Mallory.

944. McConnell, I. E. An application of test item analysis. *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1947, 8, 205-210.—The difficulty level of test items is established by determining the percent of testees passing the item and classifying this % into one of twelve classes according to σ value in a normal distribution. The procedure is so standardized that clerical workers, not technically trained, can perform the operations.—H. F. Rothe.

945. Metfessel, Milton. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Manipulations of the units of a ratio scale as comparative judgments. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 416-417.—Abstract.

946. Mosier, Charles I. (Office, Secretary of War, Research Sect., Washington, D. C.) A critical examination of the concepts of face validity. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1947, 7, 191-205.—The concept of face validity is discussed critically. Such meanings of the term as validity by assumption, validity by definition, validity by appearance, and validity by hypothesis are considered. Recommendations are made for use of the concept.—S. Wapner.

947. Mount, George E. (U. California, Los Angeles.) An investigation of the influence of preceding items on subsequent items in a questionnaire. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 416.—Abstract.

948. Owens, William A. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) An empirical study of the relationship between item validity and internal consistency. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1947, 7, 281-288.—"In this population and with these tests, the following conclusions may be drawn: 1. The average estimated correlation between the indices of item validity and those of internal consistency was 0.55. 2. With the four-fold table of item categories employed, there was 33½ per cent disagreement between the two indices named above."—S. Wapner.

949. Vajda, S. Technique of the analysis of variance. *Nature, Lond.*, 1947, 160, 27.—"The use of orthogonal polynomials is not equivalent to the method of fitting constants except in two special

cases: equal frequencies in the sub-classes, and unequal frequencies when the effect of but one variable is to be analyzed.—A. C. Hoffman.

950. Vaswani, S. P. (*Imperial Coll. Science and Technology, London, Eng.*) A pitfall in correlation theory. *Nature, Lond.*, 1947, 160, 405-406.—A mathematical example is presented in which a normally distributed variable x increases as a normally distributed variable y decreases and yet, contrary to the assumptions usually made in correlation theory, the bivariate surface is not normal nor is the coefficient of correlation between them negative.—A. C. Hoffman.

951. Wherry, Robert J. (*U. S. War Department, Washington, D. C.*) Multiple bi-serial and multiple point bi-serial correlation. *Psychometrika*, 1947, 12, 189-195.—Normal equations, using data in various forms, are presented for securing the regression weights for prediction of a dichotomized criterion; a simplified equation for the estimation of the multiple bi-serial or multiple point bi-serial, depending upon the proper assumption as to the nature of the distribution of the criterion, on the basis of these maximal weights is given also. The weights, unaffected by the assumption as to the nature of the criterion, are identical (or proportional) to those found by the discriminant function approach based upon analysis of variance. The author holds that the present multiple correlation approach is both easier and more informative than the discriminant function (analysis of variance) approach and suggests that the discriminant function be abandoned in favor of multiple bi-serial and/or multiple point bi-serial correlation and regression.—(Courtesy of *Psychometrika*.)

[See also abstracts 1382, 1389.]

REFERENCE WORKS

952. Knovitz, Milton R. [Ed.] *Industrial and labor relations review*. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press. Vol. I, No. 1, October, 1947. Quarterly. \$3.00 per year.

953. Lowry, W. Kenneth. [Ed.] *OSRD reports: bibliography and index of declassified reports having OSRD numbers*. Washington, D. C.: Dept. of Commerce. Office of Technical Services, 1947. iv, 105 p. 75¢. (Publ. Bd. No. 78000.)—This bibliography includes approximately 2500 reports of research sponsored by the Office of Scientific Research and Development. The arrangement is by OSRD report number. There is a complete author and subject index.—C. M. Louttit.

954. Miller, Joseph S. A. (*Rockland State Hosp., Orangeburg, N. Y.*) A short classification of medical literature; (intended for use in libraries of smaller hospitals and psychiatric institutions). *Bull. med. Libr. Ass.*, 1946, 34, 79-92.—This classification of medical literature has been developed and used successfully for the medical library of a large psychiatric hospital. There are 10 classes for general medical

literature with 5 additional classes, including psychology, for the particular use of psychiatric libraries.—C. M. Louttit.

955. Probst, E. [Ed.] *Psychologische Praxis. Schriftenreihe für Erziehung und Jugendpflege*. Basel: S. Karger. No. 1, 1943. Irregular. Price per number varies.

ORGANIZATIONS

956. Acoustical Society of America. Membership List of . . . May, 1947. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1947, 19, 743-763.

957. American Psychological Association. APA Officers, Division Officers, editors, committees, and representatives, 1947-1948. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 511-515.

958. Beck, Lester F. (*U. Oregon, Eugene*.) Proceedings of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Western Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 404-418.

959. Buxton, Claude E. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 419-428.

960. Hunt, J. McV. (*Inst. Welfare Research, Community Service Society, New York*.) Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 429-436.

961. Jones, Harold E. (*U. California, Berkeley*.) National and regional programs of the Social Science Research Council, as related to psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 410.—Abstract.

962. Peak, Helen. (*Connecticut Coll., New London, Conn.*) Proceedings of the Fifty-Fifth Annual Business Meeting of the American Psychological Association, Inc., Detroit, Michigan. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 468-510.

963. Ponso, Mario. (*U. Rome, Italy*.) La psicologia nella scuola e nel lavoro. Contributi dell'Istituto di psicologia dell'Università di Roma nel periodo 1940-1946. (Applied psychology in the educational and industrial field: contributions of the Psychological Institute of the University of Rome in the period 1940-1946.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1947, 8, 83-136.—Contributions of the Psychological Institute of the University of Rome to educational psychology include the active role of its director as a consultant to the organization of educational and vocational guidance and indoctrination of teachers for the purpose of securing their cooperation. Under the author's direction teachers carried on controlled observations intended to show how the school situation, school assignments, measurement of achievement in various subjects, comparison and correlation of evaluation on the part of different teachers, and comparison of interests and attitudes can be used for the purpose of guidance. A project developed in the National Boarding Schools for Boys is described. The usefulness of

interviews and short psychological examination to integrate the teacher's judgment is stressed. The contribution to industrial psychology includes the study of professional profiles, problems of selection, research in the field of psychomotricity, attention, influence of drugs on various mental functions, and space orientation. New techniques and apparatus are described.—*R. Calabresi.*

964. Weitz, Joseph. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Proceedings of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 397-403.

965. Wolfie, Dael. Annual report of the Executive Secretary: 1947. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 516-520.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

966. ——— Carl R. Rogers: President of the American Psychological Association, 1947. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 357.—Portrait.

967. Appicciafuoco, Romolo. La psicologia sperimentale di Sante de Sanctis. (The experimental psychology of Sante de Sanctis.) Roma: Casa editrice Orsa Maggiore, 1946. 284 p.—Illuminating the human and scientific figure of the psychologist de Sanctis, the author discusses the most important questions which occupied him, and illustrates the original contributions that he, in extremely difficult circumstances, succeeded in giving to psychology.—*M. Stuparich.*

968. Bartlett, F. C. (Cambridge U., England.) Visitor to America. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 372-374.—Bartlett was brought to the United States by the Princeton University. During his 10-week stay he visited several other universities and talked with different psychologists. He states 3 of the most noticeable differences between psychology in England and in the United States. First there is the reluctance of social psychologists in the United States to trust either the laboratory or its methods. To Bartlett it seems necessary that the laboratory and social psychologists join forces. Secondly, there is the great emphasis on clinical psychology with little or no experimental foundation here in contrast with the great emphasis put on this foundation in England. Thirdly, there is the tendency of applied psychology in the United States to split up. This tendency is not seen in England.—*L. J. Timm.*

969. De Saussure, Raymond. J. B. Felix Descuret. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 417-424.—The contributions of Descuret, an early 19th century physician, to psychosomatic medicine and child psychiatry are reviewed. Excerpts from his extensive publications are quoted to show his pioneer thinking in these fields. A brief biography is included.—*G. G. Thompson.*

970. Gemelli, A. Kurt Lewin. *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1947, 8, 193.—Obituary.

971. Marzi, Alberto. La psicologia in Italia dal 1939-1943. (Psychology in Italy from 1939-1943.) *Riv. Psicol.*, 1944-1945, 40-41, 193-194.—The author

reviews psychological research and activities in Italy between 1939-1943, especially in the centers at Rome, Milan, Turin, Florence, Naples and Padua. He predicts that there will be a period of increased activity in psychological research in Italy, and that attention will be increasingly directed to the practical and applied fields.—*M. Stuparich.*

972. Morton-Williams, R. Charles Samuel Myers, 1873-1946. *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1946, 7, 400-402.—Obituary.

973. Servadio, Emilio. Ricordando Freud. (Recollections of Freud.) *Psicoanalisi*, 1946, 2, 10-17.—With the affection of a disciple, the author recalls Sigmund Freud, scientist and pioneer "who blazed the trail of that which was defined as the greatest adventure of contemporary thought."—*M. Stuparich*

[See also abstract 1049.]

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

974. Cofer, Charles N. (U. Maryland, College Park.) & Smith, George Horsley. A simple, inexpensive classroom demonstration of concept formation. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 521-522.—9 lists of 10 nonsense syllables are used. In each list the 3rd and 7th syllables begin with the letter "z." After each list is exposed the subject is shown the syllables beginning with "z" and asked to write down the syllable which followed it. The authors describe the manner in which they have conducted the demonstration.—*L. J. Timm.*

975. Dudycha, George J. (Ripon Coll., Wis.) A bibliography on careers in psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 376-383.—This article is essentially a bibliography of 157 titles dealing with the occupational aspects of psychology. The bibliography is prefaced by a short article recommending certain of the titles as especially pertinent to particular fields.—*L. J. Timm.*

976. Gregg, Alan. [Chairman] (Rockefeller Found., New York.) The place of psychology in an ideal university. The report of the University Commission to advise on the future of psychology at Harvard. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1947. x, 42 p. \$1.50.—The Commission took its charge to investigate the place of psychology in an ideal university specifically, and their report has no unique relation to Harvard University. In the light of their definition of psychology as "the systematic study, by any and all applicable and fruitful methods, of organisms in relation to their behavior, environmental relations, and experience" the Commission has investigated the relations of psychology to other disciplines as well as the internal relations among the several specialties; its status among students and the general public; its potentialities for general education and for students in other fields; and its content in terms of subjects to be covered of courses in psychology. The Commission emphasizes the importance of psychology; they believe the time is ripe for the establishment of a

new professional degree; and they advise that psychology not be distintegrated into several departments or scattered among separate schools. One department would be best but, at any rate, there should be specific provision for bringing all of the psychologists on a campus into one group.—C. M. Louttit.

977. Hackbush, Florentine. (Dept. of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.) The psychologist and the various state institutions. *Ment. Hlth Bull.*, 1947, 25, 20-21.—Abstract.

978. Karpman, Ben. (St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D. C.) A psychiatrist looks at the social scientists. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 53, 131-140.—Social scientists and psychiatrists, though working with the same material, arrive at different results because of the use of different approaches and techniques. The following viewpoints are discussed: emphasis on the social versus the individual aspect, the physical and the external versus the emotional, the conscious versus the unconscious, and the descriptive, "objective" study versus the therapeutic.—D. L. Glick.

979. Prick, J. J. G. De verhouding van psychologie en psychopathologie. (The relations between psychology and psychopathology.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1947, 2, 4-19.—This is a contribution of a psychiatrist to the problem of the collaboration between physician and psychologist. According to the author, the right to complete a diagnosis belongs to the physician alone. The psychologist should therefore possess psychopathological knowledge sufficient to decide which cases should be sent to the psychiatrist. On the contrary, the psychiatrist should himself receive also a more advanced instruction in psychology. In addition, the author is rather opposed to the professional psychologist who has his own office. For the author, the ideal psychologist is that one who would be a kind of assistant to the psychiatrist, and attached to the clinic for mental illnesses, where his activity would be above all therapeutic, and where he would occupy himself also with the professional classification of convalescents.—H. F. Tecos.

980. Schlosberg, Harold. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) A laboratory period in the first course in psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 384-387.—13 experiments which illustrate lectures based on Munn's Psychology are used. It is possible to handle 475 students per semester in a room 33' x 51'. An adjoining room is also needed for storing apparatus. "A laboratory fee of \$3.50 per student covers the costs of laboratory directions, supplies, replacements, and leaves enough surplus to amortize the original cost in about ten years." The apparatus, experiments, etc., are described in some detail.—L. J. Timm.

981. Shoben, Edward J., Jr. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Private clinicians in Los Angeles: a study in quackery. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 415.—Abstract.

[See also abstract 1241.]

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

982. Burt, Cyril. (U. Coll., London, England.) Factor analysis and physical types. *Psychometrika*, 1947, 12, 171-188.—Physical measurements, obtained from several different age-groups and national groups, have been correlated and factorized. The largest of the investigations was based on 2,400 British airmen in the R.A.F., and the most recent included as many as 17 traits. The methods of factorization employed were those worked out in early investigations of mental and scholastic tests, and differed in minor respects from those more recently used by Thurstone in his re-analysis of some of our data. The factor patterns reveal a remarkable constancy from age to age and from one national group to another. The general factor accounts for about the same proportion of the variance as the general factor in cognitive tests. The largest of the bipolar factors classifies traits into longitudinal and transverse, thus in some measure confirming the traditional classification of body-types. 15 references.—(Courtesy of *Psychometrika*.)

983. Davis, R. C. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Motor components of a sensory response. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 421.—Abstract.

984. Loucks, Roger B., (U. Washington, Seattle.) A technique for reducing muscle action potentials to numerical indices of tension which justify comparisons between individuals. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 409.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 911, 917, 918, 1052.]

NERVOUS SYSTEM

985. Aird, Robert B. (U. California, Med. Sch., San Francisco.) & Pfaffman, Carl (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) Pressure stimulation of peripheral nerves. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol.*, N. Y., 1947, 66, 130-132.—In order to resolve the discrepancy between clinical observation (i.e., pain purportedly resulting from steady pressure against nerve tissue as in herniations of intervertebral discs), and experimental data (i.e., the relative inexcitability of nerve fibers to steady or slowly changing electrical stimulation) the effects, recorded in action currents, of 30-50 gram weight dropped from a 2-mm. distance upon 5-mm. length of the frog's sciatic nerve were studied for a series of 15-minute observation periods. Analysis of oscillographic records show 2 response patterns: (1) a temporary burst of fast, large action potentials which, when studied in a second experiment, appear the result of activation of large-diameter motor fibers; (2) a continuous discharge of slower and smaller impulses that appear in sensory fibers of small diameter. Some fibers "adapted" after a few minutes while others responded throughout the interval.—L. A. Pennington.

986. Barker, S. H., & Gellhorn, E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Influence of suppressor areas on afferent impulses. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1947, 10, 133-138.—"Electrical stimulation of the frontal,

parietal, or occipital suppressor areas of the cat results not only in a diminution or suppression of cortical activity, but also in a diminution or suppression of the cortical effects induced by afferent somatic and visceral impulses."—*W. D. Neff.*

987. Brodal, Alf. (U. Oslo, Norway.) *The hippocampus and the sense of smell; a review.* *Brain*, 1947, 70, 179-222.—Recent literature on the hippocampus is reviewed. Doubt is cast upon the deep rooted belief that the hippocampus is an important olfactory center. It appears that the hippocampus is a purely efferent structure. The fibers from the olfactory bulb appear to reach the perirhinal and periamygdaloid areas of the piriform lobe only. It cannot, however, be denied that the hippocampus of mammals and man has some indirect relation to smell. 69-item bibliography.—*F. C. Sumner.*

988. Brooks, C. McC. (U. Otago, New Zealand.) & Eccles, J. C. *An electrical hypothesis of central inhibition.* *Nature, Lond.*, 1947, 159, 760-764.—Previous hypotheses of inhibition based on refractoriness, threshold characteristics, and temporal discrepancies in synaptic bombardment are regarded as inadequate since a review of evidence indicates that inhibition is exerted directly on neuron arcs and with no more synaptic delay than in the case of excitatory impulses. The present hypothesis is that if a volley of impulses propagated to the synaptic knobs of inhibitory fibers sets up a synaptic potential too weak to initiate the discharge of impulses in adjacent Golgi cells, the local currents in the short Golgi cells (outflowing) will in large part penetrate (inflowing) the post-synaptic membrane of the adjacent motoneuron and produce there localized regions of anelectrotonus sufficient to depress the spread of local responses induced by excitatory fibers. Explanations offered by this anelectrotonic hypothesis are discussed (e.g., of reciprocal innervation, simultaneous contrast, functions of the cerebral cortex). 48 references.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

989. De Snoo, K. *Die Mikrodiencephalie des Menschen.* (Microdiencephaly of man.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1946, 56, 260-268.—The author attributes microdiencephaly in man and apes to their upright position and to their aperistaltic uterus, necessitating a deepening of the pelvis and an enlargement of the head of the unborn child so that it could find a good hold in the pelvic ring. With the freeing of the forward extremities (in 4-footed animals like the cow head and fore-feet are delivered together) the hand and cerebral cortex were reciprocally brought to higher and higher development, in which the cortex took over a portion of the instincts and the corresponding regions in the diencephalon retrograded.—*F. C. Sumner.*

990. Gardner, Ernest. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) *Fundamentals of neurology.* Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1947. xi, 336 p. \$4.75.—Introductory concepts basic to more detailed study are described in the 20 chapters of this elementary text. The volume provides chapters on neurological methods,

the gross neuro-anatomy of the central, peripheral and autonomic systems, the microscopic anatomy of the neurone and reflex arc, the neuro-anatomy of sense organ structure and function, the characteristics of neural excitation and transmission. Other chapters discuss the integrative function with particular reference to the functions of the cortex, the mid-brain, the cerebellum, and the brain stem. Each chapter concludes its review of experimental and clinical literature by presenting, first, a short biographical sketch of eminent neurologists mentioned in the chapter, and, second, a reference list suitable for use by the beginning student. Chapter content is related to clinical syndromes. 8-page glossary.—*L. A. Pennington.*

991. Gellhorn, Ernst. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *Effect of afferent impulses on cortical suppressor areas.* *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1947, 10, 125-132.—The electrical activity of the cortical suppressor areas and other areas of the cortex was recorded during nociceptive afferent stimulation. Excitation of the suppressor as well as the sensori-motor and projection areas was noted, the action of the suppressor areas increasing with increasing cortical excitation. "Since it is probable that the degree of activity of the suppressor areas as recorded by the electrocorticogram is an indicator of the degree of suppression exerted by them on the motor and sensory cortex, it is tentatively suggested that the suppressor areas are involved in a homeostatic mechanism, which is called into action by afferent impulses."—*W. D. Neff.*

992. Henry, Charles E., & Darrow, Chester W. (Inst. for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Ill.) *EEG relationships to five autonomic variables.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 421.—Abstract.

993. Kellogg, Winthrop N. *Effects of hemidecortication in the dog.* *State College, Pa.: Psychological Cinema Register*, 1947. Film, 389 ft., 16 mm. sound. \$36.00.—This film shows the behavioral effects of complete ablation of one of the hemispheres of the cerebral cortex in the dog. The reactions of the two sides of the body are compared following the surgery—the normal side serving as a control for the affected side. Differences in the placing reaction of the two front feet, the hopping reflex, and body postures are demonstrated. Hemidecorticate rigidity exists in the side of the body contralateral to the operation while the opposing members show normal flexion and extension. The unusual rotational locomotion of the animals following hemidecortication is also shown. This is demonstrated, by control operations on additional subjects, to be due to lesions of the frontal lobe and has no connection to the hemianopsia resulting from damage to the occipital lobe. The surgery and reactions of the subjects are explained by diagram, and in the narration.—*W. N. Kellogg.*

994. Penfield, W. (McGill U., Montreal, Canada.) *Some observations on the cerebral cortex of man.* *Proc. roy. Soc., Ser. B*, 1947, 134, 329-347.—Results are reviewed of electrical stimulation of the cerebral

cortex during over 300 operations under local anaesthesia. Representation of peripheral sensation on the postcentral gyrus is primarily one of structure and segment, while representation of motor phenomena on the precentral gyrus is primarily one of function with little preservation of the segmental representation at lower levels and with a considerable degree of 'replaceability.' In 10 cases stimulation of the temporal lobe produced 'dream-like' experiences suggesting that the stimulating electrode activated acquired patterns of neuronal connection involved in the mechanism of memory. "One must conclude that there is strong evidence in favour of the existence within the central nervous system of a place where neuronal circuits converge, thus making possible both sensory summation and the initiation of discriminative action. And yet there is nothing to suggest that this place is in the cerebral cortex."—*A. C. Hoffman.*

995. Smith, Karl U. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) **Bilateral integrative action of the cerebral cortex in man in verbal association and sensori-motor coordination.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 367-376.—A number of different types of reaction time tests were given to 6 patients both before and after partial or complete section of the corpus callosum. Included were 5 tests of simple reactions, 4 of uncrossed visual discrimination, 4 of crossed visual discrimination and 3 of verbal association. Contrary to theoretical expectations, a marked increase in time required was found for all the simple reactions, whereas in general no such marked increase was found either for the discriminative or the verbal association reactions. Crossed and uncrossed reactions were not differentially affected. The results are interpreted as favoring the principle of "functional configuration and organization within the cortex in describing the physiological basis of sensori-motor integration and verbal association in man" as opposed to the principle of cortical localization and specificity.—*D. W. Taylor.*

996. Smith, Karl U. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) **Some observations on the nature of cortical integration and in sensorimotor coordination and thinking in man.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 421-422.—Abstract.

997. Sunderland, Sydney. (*U. Melbourne, Australia.*) **Rate of regeneration of motor fibers in the ulnar and sciatic nerves.** *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1947, 58, 7-13.—Investigation of the rate of regeneration of motor fibers, based on studies of 21 lesions of the ulnar and 16 lesions of the sciatic nerve in human beings, indicated a rate of growth in the ulnar nerve of 0.6 mm. per day after axonotmesis and 0.4 mm. per day after suture. The rate of growth in the sciatic nerve after axonotmesis diminished from 2 to 1 mm. per day.—*K. S. Wagoner.*

998. Sunderland, Sydney. (*U. Melbourne, Australia.*) **Rate of regeneration of sensory nerve fibers.** *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1947, 58, 1-6.—Observations of the rate of regeneration of sensory nerve fibers by means of the rate of advance of

Tinel's sign were made in 11 patients with 12 peripheral nerve injuries. The data indicate that in the early stages of recovery, after suture, sensory fibers regenerate at a diminishing rate, initially as high as 3 millimeters per day and decreasing in the later stages of recovery to approximately 0.5 millimeters per day.—*K. S. Wagoner.*

999. Ward, Arthur A., Jr. (*Illinois Neuropsychiatric Inst., Chicago.*) **Decerebrate rigidity.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1947, 10, 89-103.—Electrical activity of cortical and subcortical centers was studied in the cat and monkey during the transient state of decerebrate rigidity produced by intravenous injection of sodium cyanide. The effect of electrolytic lesions in the caudal pons, pontile tegmentum, bulbar reticular formation, and vestibular nuclei upon the NaCN induced rigidity was also examined. On the basis of the experimental findings "the hypothesis is advanced that both NaCN and appropriate lesions in the midbrain produce decerebrate rigidity by interrupting all afferent impulses to the bulbar suppressor region, thereby causing a deprivation-paralysis of that structure. The facilitatory region in the lateral pontile tegmentum, however, continues to receive afferent impulses from the cranial nerve nuclei as well as from the cord, and thus its facilitatory influence on the internuncial pools of the ventral horns of the cord continues unchecked. The balance between inhibitory and facilitatory impulses arriving in the cord is thereby upset. In the absence of impulses from the suppressor region in the bulb, this internuncial activity is greatly increased and is manifested peripherally as extensor rigidity."—*W. D. Neff.*

[See also abstracts 1018, 1053, 1079, 1248, 1256.]

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

1000. Beck, Lewis White. (*U. Delaware, Newark.*) **The primary and secondary qualities of time.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 402.—Abstract.

1001. Beck, Lloyd H., & Miles, Walter R. **Some theoretical and experimental relationships between infrared absorption and olfaction.** *Science*, 1947, 106, 511.—Abstract.

1002. Loewenberg, Richard D. **The experience of dizziness.** *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1947, 46, 269-281.—The psychosomatic aspects of dizziness are discussed. Particular attention is given (1) to results of introspection which suggest that the term 'dizziness' does not always refer to the same kind of experience and (2) to the possibility that certain personality types are predisposed to functional vestibular attacks.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

1003. McNally, W. J. **The physiology of the vestibular mechanism in relation to vertigo.** *Ann. Otol.*, etc., St Louis, 1947, 56, 514-533.—The literature on the nature, mediation, causes, and tests of vertigo is reviewed. 73-item bibliography.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

1004. Michotte, A. *La perception de la causalité.* (Perception of causality.) Louvain: Inst. sup. de Philosophie, 1946. 296 p. 180 fr. belges. (Etudes Psychol. Vol. VI.)—It is shown that, contrary to the classic opinion of philosophers and psychologists, the relation of causality, at least of mechanical causality, can form the object of a perception. The author studies the role of factors of segregation, polarization, and integration of the movements which condition the relation of this perceptual form in the acts of hurling, including those of release on one hand, and in the acts of impulsion, including those of propulsion, on the other. He attributes the genesis of the specific aspect of this perception to the supplementation of the movement, i.e., to a process which consists "in the fact that the dominant movement of the agent appears to be extended to the passive object, while remaining distinct from the change in position which the passive object undergoes." This causal impression is as objective as other perceptions. Finally, the author makes a critical study of the genesis of the notion of causality from the perception of psychological volition by examining the conceptions of Hume, Maine de Biran, and Piaget in the light of his experiments. (see 20: 3529)—R. Nihard.

1005. Miles, Walter R., & Beck, Lloyd H. *Infrared absorption in field studies of olfaction in bees.* *Science*, 1947, 106, 512.—Abstract.

1006. van der Waals, H. G., & Roelofs, C. O. *Waarnemingsinhoud en schijnbare waarnemingsduur.* (The content of perception and apparent perception of duration.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1946, 1, 45-70; 150-204.—The original investigations were carried out with the aid of a Michotte tachistoscope adapted by Godefroy. They show that: (1) when 2 identical objects exposed for an identical period are presented consecutively, the time of exposure appears different; if the exposure-time is short, it is the second exposure which is judged as shorter, and the longer the actual exposure-times, the more the second exposure is judged as the longer. The absence of an interval between the presentation of the 2 objects changes nothing in the results; (2) the exposure-time is always judged as longer in proportion as the object is larger or more complex; (3) the exposure-time of an object which is moved (in this case: rotated) is always judged as much shorter than the same exposure-time of an object at rest.—H. F. Tecos.

1007. Wodak, Ernest. *The vestibular apparatus as an organ of sense.* *Arch. Otolaryng., Chicago*, 1947, 46, 386-389.—The thesis is discussed that, contrary to the other organs of sense, experimental stimulation of the vestibular mechanism in a normal person actually gives rise to pathologic (rather than physiologic) phenomena since the resulting disequilibrium behavior is ordinarily restrained by various 'checking' mechanisms (probably in the central nervous system).—A. C. Hoffman.

1008. Worchel, P. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.), & Dallenbach, K. M. (Cornell U., Ithaca,

N. Y.) "Facial vision": the perception of obstacles by the deaf-blind. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 398.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 983, 987, 1038, 1270, 1305.]

VISION

1009. Adler, Francis Heed, & Jackson, F. Elizabeth. (U. Pennsylvania Hosp., Philadelphia.) *Correlations between sensory and motor disturbances in convergent squint.* *Arch. Ophthalm., Chicago*, 1947, 38, 289-300.—This paper considers the sensory relationships found in all types of convergent squint and determines the relationships between the sensory abnormalities and the motor disabilities in the hope that some light may be thrown on the source of this excessive convergence.—S. Ross.

1010. Agarwal, R. S. *The lensless eye and accommodation.* *Indian med. Rec.*, 1947, 67, 111-112.—A case is reported of the removal of both lenses for cataract in a 50 year old man who subsequently used only the distance glasses for near as well as far work. After use of distance glasses for some months he could conveniently read and write and, when tested, his distant vision was 6/6 and he could read the fine print or diamond type or Jaeger type No. 1 at 9 inches with glasses of +10. Searching the literature, the author finds a considerable number of similar cases reported in Europe and America. Very little in the way of an explanation was found save that by one writer who attributed the accommodation changes to the external muscles. Cases such as these put a stumbling block in the way of accepting the orthodox accommodation theory of Helmholtz who found "absolutely nothing but the ciliary muscle to which accommodation could be attributed."—F. C. Sumner.

1011. Agarwal, R. S. *Muscae volitantes or floating specks.* *Indian med. Rec.*, 1947, 67, 85-89.—Muscae volitantes are supposed to be due to the presence of many floating opacities in the vitreous humor. They are not due to errors of refraction nor are they due to disturbances in the circulatory system; they cannot be seen with the ophthalmoscope or retinoscope. The author believes these floating specks are wholly functional and not organic in origin. He attributes them to eyestrain and mental strain and not to opacities in vitreous humor. He finds frequently in his practice that the strain causing floating specks can be easily relieved with the aid of central fixation exercises as devised by Dr. W. H. Bates of America.—F. C. Sumner.

1012. Bhalerao, C. K. (Silver Jubilee Hosp., Raipur, C. P.) *Heterophoria.* *Antiseptic, Madras*, 1947, 44, 26-30.—Heterophoria or imbalance or weakness of external eyeball muscles may be of 4 different types: exophoria, esophoria, hyperphoria, cyclophoria. Each type is described. The causes of heterophoria and the methods of detection and treatment are given.—F. C. Sumner.

1013. Boström, C. G., & Kugelberg, I. *Official color sense control in Sweden.* *Arch. Ophthalm.*,

Chicago, 1947, 38, 378-380.—An account is presented of the official color sense control program in Sweden. A description of newly developed pseudo-isochromatic plates is also given.—S. Ross.

1014. Harrison, Ward, & Meaker, Phelps. Further data on glare ratings. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1947, 42, 153-179.—Comparisons of relative glare discomfort are made under varying angular distances and directions of light sources of various intensities and sizes. Effects of homogeneity or heterogeneity of light source, and the states of light and dark adaptation are also investigated.—G. W. Knox.

1015. Horner, R. G. (*Physics Research Laboratory, Ilford, Ltd., Brentwood, Essex.*), & Purslow, E. T. Dependence of anomaloscope matching on viewing distance or field size. *Nature, Lond.*, 1947, 160, 23-24.—By means of an anomaloscope, a bipartite test field of 18 mm. diameter was presented to 8 observers (one of whom was deuteranomalous). Half the field was illuminated through a yellow filter (maximum transmission at 580 m μ), the other half by a variable mixture of red (transmitting above 640 m μ) and green (maximum transmission at 530 m μ). Curves are presented which show that the relative amount of red and green light required to match the yellow (y-axis) varies as a function of viewing distance or angular extent of the field (x-axis up to 5 meters or from 4° to less than 15°). Curves of R/G ratio plotted against viewing distance or angular extent are also presented for one normal observer which show variation with size of the test field (18 and 6 mm. in diameter). Comments on this article appear on p. 24 of the same volume.—A. C. Hoffman.

1016. Horowitz, Milton W. An analysis of the superiority of binocular over monocular visual acuity. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 408.—Abstract.

1017. Jones, F. Nowell. (*Washington State Coll., Pullman.*) A factor analysis of visibility data. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 408.—Abstract.

1018. Le Gros Clark, W. E. (*Dept. Human Anatomy, U. Museum, Oxford.*), & Chacko, L. A possible central mechanism for colour vision. *Nature, Lond.*, 1947, 160, 123-124.—Study of cell layers in the human lateral geniculate body (called the *a*, *b*, fusion of *b* + *c*, and the *c* layers) and of the terminating fibers from the retina (correspondingly called *a*, *b*, *b* + *c*, and *c* fibers) suggests the following correlations with phenomena of color vision: The progressive increase in number of *a* fibers toward the periphery of the retina and sensitivity to blue over the widest peripheral extent; the relatively smaller number of *a* fibers with least luminosity in the blue part of the spectrum and maximum in the yellow; the paucity or possible absence of *a* fibers from the foveal center and the evidence that this area is relatively insensitive to blue; atrophic changes in the *a* layer and experimental isolation from the blue-end of the spectrum; the presence of the fusional *b* + *c* fibers and layer and the finding that the area for sensitivity to yellow extends further than that for green or red separately.—A. C. Hoffman.

1019. Marriage, A. (*Research Laboratories, Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone, Harrow, Middlesex, Eng.*) Transformation of trichromatic distribution curves. *Nature, Lond.*, 1947, 160, 197-198.—It is mathematically shown that: "If one of a set of three colour-matching stimuli is altered, the distribution curve for that stimulus is not changed, though one or both of the other two distribution curves is altered."—A. C. Hoffman.

1020. Mukherjee, H. C. A summary talk on blindness and its prevention in India. *Antiseptic, Madras*, 1947, 44, 6-12.—Much of the vast amount of eye trouble and blindness among people of India is preventable. Ignorance, apathy, false modesty, superstition about the examination of eye of children and ladies, sequelae of children's diseases and of syphilis and gonorrhoea, use of eyes with uncorrected error of refraction or of muscle balance, use of eyes under unsuitable conditions of illumination, want of sufficient wholesome food, are factors making for preventable blindness in India.—F. C. Sumner.

1021. O'Brien, Brian. (*U. Rochester, N. Y.*) How much can we see? *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1947, 42, 268-271.—A survey is made of the range and intensity of radiant energy which elicits visual experience and response. Physiological and psychological response mechanisms are considered in explanation of the adaptation to the magnitude of adequate visual responses.—G. W. Knox.

1022. Pickford, R. W. (*U. Glasgow, Scotland.*) Frequencies of sex-linked red-green colour vision defects. *Nature, Lond.*, 1947, 160, 335.—The results of 5 years research on sex-linked red-green defectives and ordinary color-weak individuals are briefly reviewed. The percent of sex-linked defective males (7.8) and of females (0.65) was found to agree with the results of other studies in which the Ishihara test was used rather than the apparatus (not described) of the present experiment. The proportions of different types of color-defect noted in the present sample are presented in a table and discussed. The types of red-green sex-linked defects appear to be multiple allelomorphs with green anomalous dominant to deuteranope, though all 4 or 5 types of color defect are slightly incomplete recessives to the normal conditions.—A. C. Hoffman.

1023. Riggs, Lorrin A. Electrical responses of the human retina to stimulation by lights of various wave lengths. *Science*, 1947, 106, 511.—Abstract.

1024. University of Virginia Library. Catalogue of the Adolph Lomb Optical Library. Charlottesville, Va. University of Virginia Library, 1947. 203 p. (*U. Virginia Bibliographic Series*, No. 7).—Full bibliographic data on the contents of this specialized optical library are reproduced from the catalogue cards. The material includes all aspects of optical science, including physiological optics.—C. M. Louttit.

[See also abstracts 914, 1042, 1060, 1061, 1333, 1351, 1356, 1423, 1426, 1427.]

AUDITION

1025. Davis, Hallowell, et al. Hearing aids; an experimental study of design objectives. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1947. viii, 197 p. This study was conducted to determine the design objectives of an ideal hearing aid. A master hearing aid was constructed which provided a choice of 5 simple frequency characteristics, clearly distinct in slope. "Its basic frequency characteristic is 'flat', ± 3 db from 100 to 3000 cps and ± 5 db from 100 to 7000 cps." The frequency patterns could be "tilted" to provide high or low tone emphasis uniformly at 6 or 12 db per octave. The subjects consisted of 18 hard of hearing men and women between 17 and 70 years of age. Articulation scores were obtained for various gain settings on the Master hearing aid. One of the results was "failure to find significant differences in performance between patterns differing in slope by as much as 6 db per octave." Details of frequency pattern become less significant as optimum performance is approached. Tentative design objectives for hearing aids include: Frequency Response and Range: uniform from 300 to 4000 cps with sharp cutoffs below and above this range. Tone Control: a selection between a flat, a rising 3-db, and a rising 6-db-per-octave. Limiting of Output: compression amplification or by simple symmetrical peak clipping. Maximum Output: semi-permanent adjustment or provision of separate models. Maximum Acoustic Gain: separate models are desirable, the lowest powered to have at least a gain of 40 db, the highest 80 db. Gain Control: smoothly graded or in small logarithmic steps over a 40 db range. Intrinsic Noise: "Must not mask speech delivered to the instrument at a sound-pressure level of 30 db. 21 references. H. R. Myklebust.

1026. Falconer, G. A., & Davis, H. The intelligibility of connected discourse as a test for the "threshold for speech." *Laryngoscope*, St Louis, 1947, 57, 581-595.—In the interest of developing a convenient yet valid test, thresholds of intelligibility of connected discourse (TICD) were determined by the self-selection of volume technique (procedure and apparatus described in detail elsewhere) for the right and left ears of 25 normal and 15 hard-of-hearing subjects. The mean threshold of the normal listeners was 23.23 ± 3.77 db. (ref., 0.0002 dynes/cm.²). 58% of the normals made 6 settings for one ear within a total range of 4 db.; no hard-of-hearing listener had a range of more than 8 db. for a series of 3 settings. The standard error of measurement was 2.4 db. for normals and 1.95 db. for hard-of-hearing. Test-retest differences in threshold were 2.16 db. in normal right ears, 1.52 db. in normal left ears (always tested after the right ear), and 1.98 in hard-of-hearing ears. Thresholds obtained in 25 normal and 47 hard-of-hearing subjects with this TICD test and with Auditory Test No. 9 (spondaic words) were regarded as nearly identical.—A. C. Hoffman.

1027. Goodfriend, David J. Deafness, tinnitus, vertigo and neuralgia. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago,

1947, 46, 1-35.—"Dissections of cadavers with normal dental bites and with various abnormalities of bite, roentgenograms, corroborative bibliography, statistics, the pathologic findings as correlated with accepted otologic explanations, and cases in which dental treatment was carried out are presented to prove the scientific validity of the hypothesis that abnormalities of dental bite may cause deafness, tinnitus, vertigo and neuralgias of the head, face and ear."—A. C. Hoffman.

1028. Goodhill, Victor, & Tyler, David B. Experimental insomnia and auditory acuity. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1947, 46, 221-224.—Audiograms of 12 healthy young men (9 with normal hearing, and 3 with high tone losses) taken 2 days before, at the beginning, after 50 hours, and again after 100 hours of a 112-hour period of wakefulness showed no significant hearing loss or gain.—A. C. Hoffman.

1029. Lorge Irving. (Teachers Coll. Columbia U., New York.) Gains in hearing capacity in a two year period for hearing aid and control groups. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1946, 91, 391-396.—"This is a study of the differences in the gains (or losses) on audiometric examinations between children who used a hearing aid and children who did not." After testing 99 children with the pure tone audiometer Dr. Fowler matched 2 groups of 25 children each giving those in one group hearing aids to wear and treating the other as control. Hearing aids were also given at random to one half of the remaining 49 children. After a 2 year observation period these children were re-examined audiometrically. Four different methods were employed to weight audiograms to ascertain the percentage of capacity for hearing speech. By using principally the method adopted by the Council of Physical Medicine of the American Medical Association the differences in the capacity to hear speech between groups wearing hearing aids and those not wearing aids were tested. No significant differences were indicated between aid user and non aid user groups in amount gained in hearing speech capacity.—G. I. Corona.

1030. McIntire, Ross T. Program for the deaf. *Milit. Surg.*, 1947, 100, 207-212.—Physical causes of and psychologically related factors of deafness are described, especially in relation to the service man and veterans. The actual deficit in decibels of hearing loss is necessary but many patients suffering slight hearing loss have been found to be more seriously handicapped in life adjustment than those of greater hearing deficit. These differences can only be explained in terms of the individual personality. It is imperative, therefore, that the rehabilitative process be individualized. It is the author's hope that experience gained in the handling of thousands of cases of hearing defects suffered during the past war will be put to maximum use in the social and psychological rehabilitation of the individual.—G. W. Knox.

1031. Marvil, James E. The problem of deafness. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1947, 19, 189-194.—It is estimated that there are 150,000 totally deaf persons in

the U. S., one-half of these being deaf mutes. The number of hard of hearing school children has been estimated at 2,500,000. Deafness is a real disability, affecting a person's ability to earn a living, and his ability to enjoy the companionship of his fellow man. The hard of hearing often become depressed, nervous, irritable, and develop inferiority complexes. 3 things can be done to help the hard of hearing: (1) accurate diagnosis; (2) treatment aiming at arrest of impairment and at recovery of hearing, if possible; (3) helping the patient, if treatment is impossible, to make best possible use of his residual hearing. Briefly each of these matters is discussed.—F. C. Sumner.

1032. Pattie, Frank A. (*Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.*) An experiment on the genuineness of unilateral deafness produced by hypnosis. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 424.—Abstract.

1033. Pumphrey, R. J. (*Zoological Lab., Cambridge U., Eng.*), & Gold, T. Transient reception and the degree of resonance of the human ear. *Nature, Lond.*, 1947, 160, 124-125.—". . . if the threshold sound intensity for a continuous pure tone is known and if a value for the Q [a measure of the damping or selectivity of a resonator] of the fibre resonant to that tone is assumed, the threshold of audibility for a pulse consisting of any integral number of half-periods can be predicted. Conversely, if the threshold for such pulses can be measured experimentally, the Q can be determined." For frequencies between 1000 and 10,000 cycles and for pulse-lengths of 2-250 oscillations, the agreement between predicted and observed values was found to be close with Q values of about 200-350 from 10,000 to 2500 cycles, falling to about 50 at 1000 cycles. It is argued that these findings support Helmholtz' original resonance theory and not the statements of others that the inner ear is too highly damped to account for the analysis of sound waves of which the human ear is apparently capable.—A. C. Hoffman.

1034. Seltzer, Albert P. The problems of tinnitus in the practice of otolaryngology. *Laryngoscope, St Louis*, 1947, 57, 623-631.—The nature and causes of head noises are briefly considered.—A. C. Hoffman.

1035. Silverman, S. R. Tolerance for pure tones and speech in normal and defective hearing. *Ann. Otol., etc., St Louis*, 1947, 56, 658-677.—Within the limits of the apparatus used thresholds of acuity, discomfort ("point at which the subject feels that he would cease to care to listen"), tickle, and of pain ("definite sensation of sharp pain, as opposed to more discomfort deep in the ear") to pure tones (250-5600 cycles/sec.) and to speech (a recorded sample of connected discourse from a news broadcast) were repeatedly determined in 14 normal subjects and in 15 hard-of-hearing subjects. Initial thresholds in normal ears were found to be: pain (140), tickle (133), and discomfort (110 db. above 0.0002 dynes/cm.²). Pain and tickle thresholds were higher, discomfort thresholds were lower, in the hard-of-hearing. "The thresholds of discomfort,

tickle, and pain rise systematically and significantly, with successive test sessions either daily or weekly, and approach limiting values after several test sessions. The increased tolerance is largely but not entirely retained after an interval of a week, and more than half of the increase is retained for at least 26 weeks for the normal group and 32 weeks for the hard-of-hearing group. Development of tolerance in one ear does not increase the corresponding tolerance in the other ear. . . . Exposure sufficient to produce maximal elevation of the tolerance threshold causes at most only a small transient rise in the threshold of acuity."—A. C. Hoffman.

1036. Yates, H. G. (*Pametrada Research Station, Wallsend-on-Tyne, Eng.*) Combination tones. *Nature, Lond.*, 1947, 160, 198.—With regard to the question of the objective reality of combination tones, it is reported that a wave analyser of the degenerative type virtually failed to detect a summation or difference tone when an approximately sinusoidal voltage at a frequency of 1025 cycles/sec. was linearly superimposed on another approximately sinusoidal voltage of 735 cycles/sec. at r.m.s. amplitudes of 200 mv.—A. C. Hoffman.

[See also abstracts 956, 1343, 1371, 1374.]

RESPONSE PROCESSES

1037. Alexander, Irving E., & Siegel, Paul S. (*U. Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*) The voluntary water intake of the rat and sodium pentobarbital hemodilution. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 400.—Abstract.

1038. Alexander, S. J., Cotzin, M., Klee, J. B., & Wendt, G. R. Studies of motion sickness: XVI. The effects upon sickness rates of waves of various frequencies but identical acceleration. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 440-448.—"This is the last of a series of investigations done by means of the vertical accelerator at Wesleyan University. It was designed to discover how motion sickness rates are affected by wave frequency when the accelerations in the waves are held fixed. Using waves with a constant acceleration of 0.20 g, frequency was controlled by control of the duration of the application of upward and downward accelerations. By this means wave frequencies of 13, 16, 22, and 32 cycles per min. were obtained, having amplitudes of 9 feet, 5 feet 4 in., 2 feet 6 in., and 1 foot 1 in. . . . The results on 120 Ss showed that sickness varied with energy per wave; the biggest wave produced the most sickness; the smallest the least."—D. W. Taylor.

1039. Chapman, R. L., & Buegel, H. F. (*U. North Dakota, Grand Forks.*) Weight as a factor in transfer time of movement over various distances. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 424.—Abstract.

1040. Fisher, M. Bruce, (*Fresno State Coll., Calif.*) & Birren, James E. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Age and hand strength. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 411-412.—Abstract.

1041. Herz, F. Over slaap en triphasie bij den mensch. (Sleep and triphasy in man.) *Ned.*

Tijdschr. Psychol., 1946, 1, 71-79.—Man is not an absolute, but rather a relative and monophasic organism, in respect to sleep and repose on the one hand, and of waking and of activity on the other. This monophasy which can be quite frequently observed in adults is replaced by polyphasy in nurslings or the aged. Without being able yet to explain it ontologically, the author has already encountered triphasy in adults.—H. P. Tecos.

1042. Jones, Margaret Hubbard, & Jones, F. Nowell. (Washington State Coll., Pullman.) The relationship of verbal reaction time to hemisphere of entry of a visual stimulus. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 408.—Abstract.

1043. Mann, Cecil W. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) The pattern of convulsive behavior in albino rats under metrazol injection. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 399.—Abstract.

1044. Migliorino, Giuseppe. Sonnolenza inibitoria da allarme aereo. (Sleep inhibited by air raid warnings.) *Riv. Psicok.*, 1944-1945, 40-41, 116-126.—The author considers a certain form of sleep observed by him in shelters when an air raid did not occur for a considerable time after having been announced by the siren. He points out the possibility of conditioning to the sirens, which he feels took place among inhabitants occupying regions subject to frequent invasions and air alarms. He believes that such conditioning results in a type of sleep similar to that produced in the form of an irresistible sleep in dogs in conditioning experiments. This type of sleep may also be compared to the phenomena called by some psychologists "flight into sleep," or sleep from fear.—M. Stuparich.

1045. Patton, Robert A. (Western State Psychiatric Inst., Pittsburgh, Pa.) The experiment approach to convulsive seizures. *Ment. Hlth Bull.*, 1947, 25, 15.—Abstract.

1046. Patton, Robert A. (Western State Psychiatric Inst., Pittsburgh, Pa.) Purulent otitis media in albino rats susceptible to sound-induced seizures. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 313-317.—A high degree of association has been observed between suppurative middle-ear disease and susceptibility to sound-induced seizures in groups of young albino rats. A high incidence of middle-ear infection but a relatively low incidence of sound-induced seizures has been observed in certain groups of mature rats including breeders, those with labyrinthitis, and those previously very sensitive. The breeders had been ordered as mature, non-sensitive males and females and it seemed possible for such animals to acquire the infection without necessarily becoming sensitive. Additional work is necessary to determine whether those animals which were infected but no longer highly sensitive to sound, apparently because of age, had impaired hearing. It was striking that no sensitive animal in the groups named was found to be free of infection. It should be emphasized that these preliminary observations do not define the role of middle ear disease in the etiology of sound-induced

seizures. [The observed association between the two conditions and the effectiveness of auditory stimulation in precipitating the seizures warrant additional study.—M. Mercer.

1047. Reed, J. David. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Spontaneous activity of animals; a review of the literature since 1929. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 393-412.—This review covers the literature for the past 20 years. Methods, results and concepts of activity are summarized and appraised. The writer stresses the need for further definition and interpretation of the existent data, and clarification of the concept of activity in relation to the method of measurement. 124-item bibliography.—S. Ross.

1048. Siegel, Paul S. (U. Alabama, Tuscaloosa.) The relationship between period of water privation, weight loss, and voluntary water intake in the rat. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 401.—Abstract.

1049. Suter, R. Sprachliches zu Trieb und Instinkt. (Linguistic comments on drive and instinct.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 212-216.—The article lists the uses of the German words "Trieb" (drive) and "Instinkt" (instinct) since their earliest appearance in literature, about 500 and 1752 respectively.—K. F. Muenzinger.

1050. Welch, Livingston. (Hunter Coll., New York.) A behavioristic explanation of the mechanism of suggestion and hypnosis. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 359-364.—Simple hypnotic phenomena are explained as the result of conditioning plus helpful natural effects. The hypnotist's instructions become associated with the natural effects of fatigue, and monotony. This conditioning is generalized to new instructions, just as the prestige of the hypnotist is generalized from experience with other specialists. Indirect suggestion involves the focussing of attention on certain sensations to intensify them, directing imagery to supporting memories, and giving complementary suggestions to interfere with recall. An experimental plan is suggested for testing the theory that association between printed words and sensory experiences will show Pavlovian generalization.—C. M. Harsh.

1051. Yeates, N. T. M. (Sch. Agriculture, Cambridge, Eng.) Influence of variation in length of day upon the breeding season in sheep. *Nature, Lond.*, 1947, 160, 429-430.—Studies still in progress of mating behavior in sheep suggest that: the natural breeding season can be modified and even reversed at will by artificially altering the length of "day-light." A change from increasing length to decreasing or from decreasing to increasing length induces reproductive activity or anoestrus respectively 10-14 weeks after the change. The change from increasing to decreasing length day-light is apparently just as effective at a level of 13.5 hours as it is at 21 hours; the change from decreasing to increasing is as effective at 12.5 as it is at a level of 9 hours.—A. C. Hoffman.

[See also abstracts 903, 984, 1028, 1032, 1111, 1119, 1144, 1155, 1244, 1286.]

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

1052. Morselli, —. *Mescalina e schizofrenia*. (Mescal and schizophrenia.) *Riv. Psicol.*, 1944-1945, 40-41, 1-23.—The author analyzes the results of an experiment on himself with mescal, during which he suffered peculiar alterations of personality (in part not yet described), of the sensorial sphere, and phenomena, subjective and objective, of a schizophrenic kind. The data recorded seem particularly useful for research (especially for perceptive phenomena) on "schizophrenic" conduct, on the phenomena of depersonalizations, and on disorders of contact with reality. Some of the documented changes (i.e. the delirious states) appear referable to true mechanisms of "dissociation," to "regressive" factors, and "excitement" intimately mixed.—*M. Stuparich*.

1053. Quercy, —. *Les grands travaux français sur l'aphasie. Sur la doctrine bergsonienne de la perception et de la mémoire*. (The great French works on aphasia. On the Bergsonian doctrine of perception and of memory.) *Ann. Méd.-psychol.*, 1945, 103, 1-22.—Preparatory to an exposition in a subsequent article of Bergson's theory of aphasia the author reviews here (1) theories of aphasia to which Bergson is opposed, e.g. specific sensory brain localization; (2) Bergson's theories of perception and of memory, in which special brain function is denied as the cortical functions are wholly motor. Perception and memory are of the mind which as energy is free, creative, incalculable, unpredictable as compared with matter which is rigorous, predictable, calculable, given in advance, subject to rearrangement but never to freedom and real novelty.—*F. C. Sumner*.

1054. Russell, E. S. *Valenz und Aufmerksamkeit im tierischen Verhalten*. (Valence and attention in animal behavior.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 190-202.—The valence of objects depends on attention which derives from a need.—*K. F. Muenzinger*.

[See also abstract 1050.]

LEARNING & MEMORY

1055. Ammons, Robert B. (U. Denver, Colo.) *Acquisition of motor skill: II. Rotary pursuit performance with continuous practice before and after a single rest*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 393-411.—"Undergraduate women (N = 510) were given $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 3, 8, or 17 min. continuous practice on pursuit rotors, rested $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 5, 10, 20, 60, or 360 min., then practiced eight min. more. The data obtained were analyzed to show the effects of duration of pre-rest practice and length of interpolated rest on several variables defined in terms of the rotary pursuit performance curve." The results "confirm, give quantitative value to, and extend generalizations and predictions made in a previous paper (22: 606)."—*D. W. Taylor*.

1056. Blodgett, Hugh C., & McCutchan, Kenneth (U. Texas, Austin.) *Place versus response learning in the simple T-maze*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 412-422.—Four groups of rats were trained on an elevated T-maze. The dome-response group was trained with variable maze placement in a dimly illuminated dome-like enclosure. The dome-place-and-response group was trained in the same dome but with fixed maze placement and bright illumination. The room-response group was trained in a laboratory room to make the same turn to get to different places. The room-place group was trained to make different turns to get to the same place. The learning of the room-place was superior to that of the room-response group, but there was no difference between the dome-response and the dome-place-and-response group. The dome-response group reached a significantly higher level of learning than the room-response group. It is concluded that "the difference between the room response group and dome response groups must be due to the effect of disturbing extra-maze cues in the room situation." It is further concluded "that spatial opposition which develops within the room in connection with alternate right and left turns is an important causal factor in the slower learning of the room response" group.—*D. W. Taylor*.

1057. Brogden, W. J. *Sensory pre-conditioning of human subjects*. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 427.—Abstract.

1058. Ehrenfreund, David. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) *The effect of a secondary reinforcing agent on simple black-white discrimination learning*. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 426.—Abstract.

1059. Estes, William K. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *Development of a discrimination without differential reinforcement of a specific response*. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 426.—Abstract.

1060. Grant, David A., & Norris, Eugenia B. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *Eyelid conditioning as influenced by the presence of sensitized Beta-responses*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 423-433.—"Two groups of Ss were run through 25 standard light-puff reinforcement trials on each of two days." The 21 Ss in one group were dark adapted in order to sensitize the β -response mechanism; 20 Ss in a second group remained light adapted. On the third day both groups were given 16 extinction trials under identical conditions of light adaptation. "The essential findings of the experiment were as follows: 1. The object of dark adaptation and light adaptation was clearly achieved; the frequency of β -responses was maximized in the dark adapted group and minimized in the non-adapted group. 2. The Ss of the non-adapted group gave typical acquisition and extinction curves for the frequency and magnitude of CR's. 3. The acquisition curves for Ss of the dark adapted group were obscured by the high frequency of β -responses, but the extinction curves reversed the trend usually found with eyelid conditioning. . . . 4. The results indicate that under 'standard' experimental arrangements for eyelid conditioning,

the CR's are restricted to a latency range of 250-450 msec." 18 references.—D. W. Taylor.

1061. Grant, David A., Norris, Eugenia B., & Boissard, Suzanne. Dark adaptation and the pseudo-conditioned eyelid response. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 427.—Abstract.

1062. Grant, David A., Norris, Eugenia B., & Boissard, Suzanne. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Dark adaptation and the pseudo-conditioned eyelid response. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 434-439.—"The effect of (A) repetitive puff stimulation and (B) dark adaptation upon eyelid responses to light in the latency range of CR's was investigated in four groups of 20 Ss each. All groups were first pre-tested for eyelid responses to light. Then Groups I and II were given 40 spaced stimulations consisting of puffs of air to the cornea, Groups I and III were dark-adapted, and Groups II and IV maintained light adaptation. Finally all groups were post-tested to discover shifts in frequency and magnitude of eyelid responses to light. The findings of the experiment may be summarized as follows: 1. Dark adaptation effected significant increases in frequency and magnitude of eyelid responses in the CR and PCR latency range, but repetitive puff stimulation (pseudo-conditioning reinforcement) by itself had little or no effect. 2. Repetitive puff stimulation may have facilitated the sensitizing effects of dark adaptation or inhibited tendencies toward sensitization in the absence of dark adaptation."—D. W. Taylor.

1063. Haggard, Ernest A. (U. California, Berkeley.) The effect of cognitive structure on "emotional conditioning" and on recall. *Amer. Psychologist*, 2, 409-410.—Abstract.

1064. Hake, H. W., Grant, D. A., & Schneider, D. E. Effects of pre-testing with the conditioned stimulus upon the extinction of the conditioned eyelid response to light. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 427.—Abstract.

1065. Hornseth, J. P., Grant, D. A., & Norris, E. B. Sensitization of the beta response as affected by verbally induced inhibitory set and counter-reinforcement. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 427.—Abstract.

1066. Kellogg, Winthrop N., & Spooner, Alice. The course of backward conditioning. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 427.—Abstract.

1067. Langhorne, Maurice Curtis. (Emory U., Ga.) The effects of maze rotation on learning. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 399.—Abstract.

1068. Lewis, Don. Positive and negative transfer in motor learning. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 423.—Abstract.

1069. Norris, E. B., Grant, D. A., & Hornseth, J. P. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Counter conditioning and verbal instructions as factors influencing the conditioned eyelid response. *Amer. Psychologist*, 2, 427.—Abstract.

1070. Perkins, C. C. (Grinnell Coll., Iowa.) An experimental study of the relation between the

shape of the learning curve and delay of reward in maze learning. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 426.—Abstract.

1071. Perkins, Charles C., Jr. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The relation of secondary reward to gradients of reinforcement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 377-392.—"1. Five groups of white rats with delays of reward of 0, 5, 15, 45, and 120 sec. were run in a simple T-maze under conditions which eliminated differential stimulation in the delay chambers following correct and incorrect choice." Differential external stimuli were present during the delay period for a 45-sec. control group. 2. The rate of learning of this control group was significantly superior to that of the corresponding experimental group. 3. The results from the five experimental groups showed that the shorter the delay the more rapid the rate of learning. . . . 4. The three short delay groups had a negatively accelerated rate of learning, while the incomplete learning curves for the two longer delay groups were approximately linear in form. 5. The results from this and other studies were interpreted as supporting Hull's hypothesis that the range of the goal gradient is extended and its rate of fall slowed up by the effects of secondary reinforcement. . . ."—D. W. Taylor.

1072. Richards, W. J., & Waters, R. H. (U. Arkansas, Fayetteville.) The relationship of verbalization and remote association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 423-424.—Abstract.

1073. Riopelle, Arthur J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Intra- and inter-day learning of a psychomotor reaction. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 423.—Abstract.

1074. Rohrer, John H. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) An experimental demonstration of a motivational state resulting from non-reward. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 427.—Abstract.

1075. Russell, Roger W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The effects of mild anoxia on improvement with practice in three simple skills. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 423.—Abstract.

1076. Schneider, D. E., & Grant, D. A. Intensity of the conditioned stimulus and the strength of conditioning. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 427.—Abstract.

1077. Schubert, Earl D., & Lewis, Don. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Whole versus part practice in a complex motor task. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 423.—Abstract.

1078. Seward, John P. (U. California, Los Angeles.) The minimum requirement for learning a maze discrimination. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 409.—Abstract.

1079. Shurrager, P. S. (Illinois Inst. of Technology, Chicago.) Cortical lesions show the functional relationships among ipsilateral and contralateral pyramidal tracts as they function in bilateral learned responses. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 421.—Abstract.

1080. Skinner, B. F. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) "Superstition" in the pigeon. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 426.—Abstract.

1081. Stewart, Isabel (MacMurray Coll., Jacksonville, Ill.), & Shurrager, P. S. The rate of change in learning to learn verbal nonsense material. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 424.—Abstract.

1082. Stone, G. Raymond. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) The effect of negative incentives in serial learning. III. Fixation due to an isolated verbal punishment. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 409.—Abstract.

1083. Underwood, B. J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Retroactive and proactive inhibition after five and forty-eight hours. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 423.—Abstract.

1084. Wickens, Delos D. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) The effect of reliability of reported score on learning. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 423.—Abstract.

1085. Wilcoxon, H. C., & Waters, R. H. (U. Arkansas, Fayetteville.) Spatial orientation in the white rat. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 426.—Abstract.

1086. Young, P. T. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Rate of running and rate of learning as related to the palatability of the food reward. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 426.—Abstract.

1087. Zunini, Giorgio. Ricerche sull'apprendimento nei pesci. (Research on learning in the fish.) *Riv. Psicol.*, 1944-1945, 40-41, 101-115.—This is a brief reference to a series of experiments made on the minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*) putting in evidence the complexity of the problem of learning. There is a discussion of some problems and methods of comparative psychology.—M. Stuparich.

[See also abstract 1044.]

THINKING & IMAGINATION

1088. Berg, Esta A., & Grant, David A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) A preliminary study of a quantitative measure of flexibility in human thinking. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 422.—Abstract.

1089. Crawshaw-Williams, Rupert. The comforts of unreason; a study of the motives behind irrational thought. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd. 1947. viii, 206 p. 12s. 6d.—A popular but learned discussion of abnormal or irrational thinking. The main material is divided into 4 parts: (1) definition of reality and fantasy-thinking, (2) motives for irrationality, (3) methods of irrationality, and (4) motives which shape our philosophies. Reality-thinking involves the forming of correct opinions about the objective world in order to deal successfully with it. Fantasy-thinking consists of an evasion of reality in order to gratify desires unsatisfiable in real life. Motivation for irrationality is traced back to a long list of desires—for understanding, excitement, self-assertion, conformity, to feel good,

etc.—in turn derived from the 3 basic instincts: self-preservation, reproduction, and gregariousness. To avoid frustration of desires, mental twists and distortions are invoked. These constitute the methods of irrationality—for example, selection of evidence, adoption of comfortable concepts, hypostatization, emotive suggestion, and rationalization. 61-item bibliography.—J. R. Kantor.

1090. de Groot, A. D. Het denken van den schaker, een experimenteelpsychologische studie. (The thought of the chess-player, a study in experimental psychology.) Amsterdam: Noord-Holl. Uitg., 1946. 315 p.—This is an original work on an unexplored subject. The author, who is at once psychologist, mathematician, and chess-champion, has been able to subject to his experiments the majority of national and international champions. His experiments are based on O'Selz's psychology of thinking. It is the trial which characterizes the intellectual method of the chess-player, a trial solely in thought, with a goal well-defined. The method is one in which the development of the problem is run off in an intensive manner and, above all, is one in which each trial is part of an organized and reflected process. Finally, and in contrast with the trial in elementary psychology, one must observe that the thinking of the chess-player is only very little influenced by the feeling of envy or of repulsion. According to the analysis and the results obtained, the author thinks himself able to confirm the theories of Selz and the latter's analysis of the structure of thought.—H. F. Tecos.

1091. Guetzkow, Harold. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Analysis of the influence of set on problem-solving ability. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 422.—Abstract.

1092. Lehman, Harvey C. (Ohio U., Athens.) National differences in creativity. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 422.—Abstract.

1093. van Eeden, H. De Rorschach-proef en de verbeeldings-phenomenologie van J. P. Sartre. (Rorschach-test and the phenomenology of imagination of J. P. Sartre.) Nijmegen: Dekker en van Vogt, 1946. 31 p.—Not only has Sartre become a vogue in Europe but now one has come to season everything with him. In this case, however, the close connection is justifiable since the phenomenology of the imagination, as Sartre analyses it, has in effect a great significance in the theory and practice of the Rorschach test.—H. F. Tecos.

[See also abstracts 974, 1004, 1223, 1288, 1354.]

INTELLIGENCE

1094. de Groot, A. D. Oorlogsinvloed op het intelligentieniveau van de jeugd. (The influence of war on the intelligence level of youth.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1946, 1, 80-87.—It is obvious that the war and the occupation in the Low Countries have caused great derangements in the school instruction of children. But has the intelligence of

the children been retarded? By means of a series of tests inspired by the Binet-Simon-Terman, the author shows that the intelligence-quotient of present day youth has slightly decreased. This is interpreted as a consequence of the absence of continuous instruction.—*H. F. Tecos.*

1095. de Montpellier, G. *Conduites intelligentes et psychisme chez l'animal et chez l'homme.* (Intelligent behavior and psychism in animal and in man.) Louvain: Inst. sup. de Philosophie, [1946]. 100 fr. belges.—In proposing to investigate what are the essential differences between animal psychism and human psychism, the author studies successively instinctive and intelligent behavior in man and animal. After having shown the characteristics of each of these types of behavior, he reviews and discusses the explanations which have been proposed for them. The fundamental difference between the 2 psychisms does not reside in the opposition between instinctive and intelligent behavior but in the form which the latter can assume. Intelligent behavior, which the author opposes to certain forms of learning, is characterized by *intentionality* i.e., "by the perception or a grasping of a relation of means to end." This relation in the animal may be considered as a structure "whose constitutive elements can be integrally defined by the properties of space and time, while in man this structure can have a character of 'non-spatio-temporality'." Abstracts of specifications defining the concrete, these structures and these operations become the basis of a process of real generalization. An exhaustive bibliography.—*R. Nihard.*

1096. Fruchter, Benjamin. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) A factorial study of fluency. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 418.—Abstract.

1097. Garrett, Wiley S. (Niles Public Schools, Niles, O.) The Number Relations Section of the Carnegie Mental Ability Tests treated as a power test. *Educ. psychol. Measmt*, 1947, 7, 309-318.—An experiment was conducted to study the difference in scores for the Carnegie Mental Ability Tests, Number Relations Section under the conditions of prescribed time limits and under increased time limits. No significant difference was found in the measuring quality of the test when time limits were increased. The implications of the results are discussed.—*S. Wapner.*

1098. Hunt, W. A., Klebanoff, S. G., Mensh, I. N., & Williams, M. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Some abbreviated intelligence scales. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 425.—Abstract.

1099. Marks, Eli S. Sampling in the revision of the Stanford-Binet scale. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 413-434.—This report points out the danger of ignoring the intra-class correlation of the population, when "cluster" methods of sampling are used. The results of the sample used in the revision of the Stanford-Binet are analyzed, and the increase in sampling error resulting from cluster sampling is demonstrated.—*S. Ross.*

1100. Martin, Florence. A comparative study of the intelligence of children from private homes and of those from an institutional home. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1947, 24, 198-202.—A study made of children from an institutional home and of children from private homes, who were enrolled in the same public school, shows that in every grade the mean (Binet) I. Q. of the "Home" children was lower than that of the "Family." In comparing boys with boys and girls with girls, the difference in mean I. Q. for both groups was in favor of the "Family" children.—*N. B. Cuff.*

1101. Porteus, Stanley D., & Peters, Henry N. (U. Hawaii, Honolulu.) Maze test validation and psychosurgery. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1947, 36, 86 p.—The Porteus Maze Test was administered to 55 patients at varying intervals from 2 to 5 weeks prior to bilateral prefrontal lobotomy and at irregular intervals postoperatively. "Taking all 55 patients together there is decided and significant decline in Maze Test performance, after lobotomy." When patients are divided into 3 groups on the basis of improved social adjustment, the two improved groups show the greatest postoperative decline on the test but also make larger subsequent gains than the unimproved group. "Shatter" effects are more characteristic of the unimproved group. The improvement in qualitative performance in the Maze Test is most marked for the greatly improved group. It is concluded that this test is very significantly sensitive to changes in intelligence following lobotomy and that recovery of planfulness is reflected in successive test administrations. "Development of better tests of planning, foresight, and initiative than the Maze is one of the urgent tasks that face clinical psychologists in the future." 41-item bibliography.—*G. G. Thompson.*

1102. Swineford, Frances. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Growth in the general and verbal bi-factors from Grade VII to Grade IX. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 257-272.—Scores were analysed for 6 tests, arithmetic, series completion, deduction, general information, reading comprehension, and word meaning. These were administered twice to 2 groups of pupils, of whom 212 were tested in grades VIII and IX, and 173 in grades VII and IX. Small but significant practice effects were found in 4 tests after the 1-year interval and in 1 test after 2 years. It was found that the factor composition of the 6 tests does not change materially during the intervals. The general factor identified by the tests administered in grades VII can be interpreted as the same factor as that identified by the same tests 1 or 2 years later. The same is true of the verbal factor. There is evidence that the general ability represented in the data increases both in its absolute and in its relative contribution to the total test variance. No important sex differences were found.—*E. B. Mallory.*

1103. Wellman, Beth L., & McCandless Boyd. Factors associated with Binet IQ changes of pre-school children. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1946, 60, No. 2. iii, 29 p.—Selected types of teacher-child and child-

child contacts were studied in relation to intelligence, particularly its verbal aspects. Using 2 methods of observation (short sample records of child behavior and a method called "following the teacher" for a full day) the authors found no relationship between IQ change and frequency of teacher-child contacts or child-child contacts. Testing 34 children on Form L of the 1937 Stanford-Binet and on the Smith-Williams vocabulary test in the fall and spring of the year, the authors found a significant relationship between vocabulary-mental age status in the fall and IQ change. Children with a vocabulary sigma score in the fall higher than their mental age sigma score gained significantly in IQ. For increase of superiority of vocabulary over mental age during the year teacher contacts proved more effective for new than previously enrolled children. For children who made significant gains in IQ the hypothesis is advanced that they made their greatest gain in mental age on nonvocabulary items. The results suggest that the verbal aspects of intelligence are not the aspects in which the preschool is most stimulating to IQ change.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

1104. Yager, J. L. Comparison of the results of the Kuhlmann Tests of Mental Development and the Revised Stanford-Binet, Form L in normal children. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 425.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 927, 1218, 1230, 1240, 1337, 1380, 1384, 1386, 1409.]

PERSONALITY

1105. Adelson, Joseph. (U. California, Berkeley.) Ethnocentrism and humor appreciation. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 413.—Abstract.

1106. Cattell, Raymond B. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Confirmation and clarification of primary personality factors. *Psychometrika*, 1947, 12, 197-220.—In connection with a study bridging rating, questionnaire, and objective test factors, confirmation was sought with respect to the 12 personality factors previously found for young adult men. Variables were chosen to clarify and discriminate the nature of related factors. Ratings of and by 373 students were obtained, and the present study describes the separate factorization for the 133 men among them. Factorization yielded 11 factors, of which, on "blind" rotation for simple structure, 9 or 10 proved to be identical with those of the previous study. A new factor *M* is described.—(Courtesy of *Psychometrika*.)

1107. Cattell, Raymond B. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A demonstration of P-technique in determining personality structure. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 426.—Abstract.

1108. Hunt, Edward L., & Lehner, George F. J. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Relationships of the Hildreth Feeling and Attitude Scales to the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 417.—Abstract.

1109. Kalhorn, Joan. (Fels Research Inst., Yellow Springs, O.) Personality and parent behavior. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 425.—Abstract.

1110. Lehner, George F. J. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Projections of men and women to items referring to the same and the opposite sex on a sentence completion test. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 407.—Abstract.

1111. Lilly, Robert. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Psychodynamics of the attitudes of ex-service men toward feminism. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 413.—Abstract.

1112. Martin, Glenn C. (Los Angeles City Coll., Calif.) A factor analysis of the Bernreuter Personality Inventory. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 418.—Abstract.

1113. Peerbolte, M. Studiën over het narcissisme. (Studies on narcissism.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1947, 2, 48-70.—After pointing out the different forms of narcissism, the author endeavors to prove that primary narcissism, the "for oneself," signifies also a "for oneself only." He then discusses the complexes which lead to this narcissism. Finally, he shows the influence of the narcissistic "Ego" in the case of individuals who break with religion.—*H. F. Tecoz.*

1114. Rokeach, Milton. (U. California, Berkeley.) Ethnocentrism and a general mental rigidity factor—a further experiment. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 413-414.—Abstract.

1115. Thomson, Godfrey. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) Cattell's study of personality. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 273-282.—This article criticizes Raymond B. Cattell's book *Description and Measurement of Personality* (see 21: 501) on several counts, especially on the basis of inappropriate statistical formula, erroneously applied. A reply by Cattell will appear in a later issue of the same journal.—*E. B. Mallory.*

1116. Wells, F. L. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Physical science motivations, inarticulate: case studies VII-X. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 211-227.—The article is the 4th of a series (see 21: 4398) reporting case studies carried on by the Grant Study. The present report concerns 4 cases selected for physical science motivations. Two are rated inarticulate and 2 are rated not inarticulate. The outstanding traits whose assignment is negatively related to physical science motivation are practical organizing, verbal facility, and sociable. Those negatively related to inarticulate are vital affect, verbal facility, and sociable. Personality types of these 4 cases differ considerably among themselves but there is a general reduction of sociality shared with the subgroups as a whole. The inarticulate rating, save where essentially situational, does not denote a verbal inhibition and thus has no relation to cerebrotonic language habits. Principal conscious formulation in respect to language habits has been the search for semantic elasticity among the verbalists and semantic rigidity among those of scientific and technological orientation.—*M. Mercer.*

[See also abstracts 929, 931, 933, 982, 1052, 1093, 1185, 1215, 1221, 1229, 1231, 1236, 1239, 1250, 1277, 1282, 1321, 1369, 1384, 1390.]

AESTHETICS

1117. Gebser, J. Über das Wesen des Dichtersischen. (The nature of the poetic.) *Schweis. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 216-231.—A discussion of a number of statements of old and modern writers about the nature of poetic creation and its effects upon the listener and reader.—K. F. Muensinger.

1118. Henry, William E. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Art and cultural symbolism; a psychological study of greeting cards. *J. Aesthet.*, 1947, 6, No. 1, 36-44.—The thesis is developed that "the content of . . . mass distributed advertising is to be seen . . . as symbolic expressions of certain personal conflicts and adjustments that are commonly felt by persons in many segments of our society." In an attempt to prove this thesis, Henry contacted lower middle class subjects who were (1) queried about their socio-economic and educational status, (2) presented with 6 TAT cards, and (3) asked to tell the story they felt to be implicit in each of a number of greeting cards. From these data the author was able to characterize the predominant stereotypes and their modes of symbolization on the greeting cards for 4 major holidays and for 12 interpersonal relations (mother, father, etc.) Later, 900 women greeting card users were asked to select the more acceptable out of 2 cards for each of these holidays and relations. One of each pair followed the stereotype while the other did not. It was found that the subjects chose the former (more acceptable) type of card 7 times as often as they chose the latter.—P. R. Farnsworth.

1119. Marzi, Alberto, & Vignoli, Sofia. L'espressione delle emozioni sulla scena. Un inchiesta fra gli attori italiani. (The expression of emotions on the stage; an investigation among Italian actors.) *Riv. Psicol.*, 1944-1945, 40-41, 84-100.—The authors describe their investigation of the expression of emotion among actors. The procedure involved inquiry among actors of Italian plays, asking questions on the agreement between the emotions represented and emotion felt, or the influences that expressed emotion might have in determining a real emotion. The results of this investigation are to be integrated with other information and interpreted as a basis for a general theory on the expression of emotions.—M. Stuparich.

1120. Perrotti, Nicola. La musica, linguaggio dell'inconscio. (Music, language of the unconscious.) *Psicoanalisi*, 1945, 1, 60-72.—The author demonstrates that psychoanalytic conceptions are destined to clear up mysterious aspects of music, and indicates the possibilities of research in this interesting and unexplored field of psychic life.—M. Stuparich.

1121. Révész, G. Inleiding tot de muziekpsychologie. (Introduction to the psychology of music.) Amsterdam: Noord-Holl. Uitg., 1946. 324 p.—The author has put into this work the result of nearly 30 years of studies and meditations on the problems of the psychology of music. He finds the

solution of the mystery of the octave in a theory of two components, distinguishing the pitch of the tone from its quality. As to the origin of music, he derives it from the cry: first animal, then human.—H. F. Tecoz.

1122. Servadio, Emilio. Il surrealismo: storia, dottrina, valutazione psicoanalitica. (Surrealism: history, doctrine, psychoanalytical evaluation.) *Psicoanalisi*, 1946, 2, 77-85.—Considered from a general point of view, surrealism denounces, on an artistic or semi-artistic plane, some typical phenomena of our era, already cited by various psychoanalysts and particularly by Freud in his work, "Das Unbehagen in der Kultur." That which could be observed and described in the neuroses can now be seen in the social plane, and also in certain manifestations of the spiritual world: a general tendency of the libido to regress from adult genitality to a pregenital phase. As a consequence, there is always a greater forgetting of the chief instincts with a result of growing liberation of aggressive energies, and a continual subordination of love to economic matter, or the instinctual organization of the anal-sadistic phases. This tendency leads fatally to socio-economic conflicts and warfare—always more severe and of greater destructiveness not only from the increased power of the technical means employed, but because of the greater destructive levels of the psychic energies in use.—M. Stuparich.

[See also abstracts 1130, 1343.]

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

1123. Bilz, R. Zur Grundlegung einer Paläopsychologie. (The foundations of a paleo-psychology.) *Schweis. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 202-212; 272-280.—Certain forms of behavior, the whining of children before they fall asleep, the searching movements of the nursing child and others, are regarded as archaic in a phylogenetic sense.—K. F. Muensinger.

1124. Révész, G. De grondslag van het mensschelijk zijn. (The basis of the human being.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1946, 1, 30-44.—The development of the human being is shaped always in its totality at all periods and under all the forms of the progression of human civilization. At the base of this development are found the 4 fundamental functions of the human mind: thought, language, work, and moral attitude.—H. F. Tecoz.

[See also abstract 1432.]

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

1125. Aldrich C. Anderson. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) The advisability of breast feeding. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1947, 135, 915-916.—This survey of a subcommittee of the Committee on Maternal and Child Feeding, NRC, summarizes findings on breast feeding under the headings: breast milk as a specific food; breast feeding as a technic; and objections to breast feeding. In the second

category it is stated that "as a technique breast feeding probably is the best method of providing gratification and a sense of security to babies." It is possible, however, for a mother with careful technique to provide the same security with artificial feeding. Breast feeding also provides a maturational factor in the psychological development of the mother.—C. M. Louttit.

1126. Alschuler, Rose H., & Hattwick, LaBerta A. **Understanding children through their paintings.** *Understanding the Child*, 1947, 16, 98-101.—Easel painting is a valuable medium for getting at the underlying motivations of the child. It is revealing from the moment that recurrent or persistent tendencies in any one child's use of color, space, line, or form can be detected. In it children reflect their deepest motivations, the phases and problems of development which they go through and their attitudes toward the training imposed upon them. Sensitized teachers may learn much about their children from easel paintings.—J. L. Gewirtz.

1127. [Anon.] **Growing up socially and emotionally in the elementary school.** *Understanding the Child*, 1947, 16, 116-118.—How the school, home, and community can establish in a favorable environment a program through which the mental health of the individual child may be developed and conserved is described. The main emphasis is on the relationships involved in living together in the family, in the group at school, and at play.—J. L. Gewirtz.

1128. Baldwin, Alfred L. (*Fels Research Inst., Yellow Springs, O.*) **Changes in parent behavior during childhood.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 425-426.—Abstract.

1129. Burlingham, Dorothy T. **Twins: observations of environmental influences on their development.** *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 61-73.—The various patterns of behavior that twins evoke from adults, young children, siblings, and parents are discussed. Numerous anecdotes from observational and clinical records provide illustrations of the peculiar problems faced by twins and their close associates. The fantasy of having a twin is considered as one of the factors influencing one's evaluative response to identical twins. A twin's difficulty in establishing his identity as a separate personality is discussed.—G. G. Thompson.

1130. De Baracchini, Nelda R. **El dibujo como importante factor en la formación del concepto de lo bello en el niño.** (Drawing as an important factor in the development of the concept of beauty in the child.) *Rev. Educ., La Plata*, 1946, 88(4), 23-29.—How drawing can be used to teach enjoyment and understanding of beauty.—A. Gladstone.

1131. De Groot, Jeanne Lampl. **The pre-oedipal phase in the development of the male child.** *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 75-83.—Information obtained during the psychoanalysis of certain male adults indicates that during the pre-oedipal stage of development passive libidinal strivings are satisfied

by the mother as well as active strivings. "In normal development these active strivings predominate and the passive ones are subordinated to them; it is well known that they are of great importance in the social adjustment of the normal male." In pathological development these passive tendencies manifest themselves in the following ways: (1) potency disturbances, feminine masochistic behavior or homosexuality; (2) neurotic tendencies; (3) abnormal character formation. Protocols from psychoanalytic interview are presented to support this thesis.—G. G. Thompson.

1132. Fries, Margaret E. **The child's ego development and the training of adults in his environment.** *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 85-112.—A major premise of this report is that the child should experience achievement with a maximum of pleasure and a minimum of anxiety in order to promote the most desirable type of ego development. Certain recommendations about the "dosing" of life experiences are made on the bases of results obtained from psychoanalysis of adults and children and from a longitudinal study of two groups of children. The topics discussed include: factors involved in dosing, interaction of adult attitudes, dosing the child through the adult, dosing the child directly, dosing the child through community planning. The author states that it is far more difficult to achieve emotional maturity (on the genital level) in a democracy than in certain cultures that fixate on a pregenital level of anal sado-masochism. 44 references.—G. G. Thompson.

1133. Gesell, Arnold. **The predictiveness of infant behavior traits.** *Science*, 1947, 106, 512.—Abstract.

1134. Hartmann, Heinz, Kris, Ernst, & Loewenstein, Rudolph M. **Comments on the formation of psychic structure.** *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 11-38.—Psychoanalytic postulates about the formation of psychic structure are more sharply defined, or redefined, on the basis of experimental findings in the area of child development. The processes of differentiation and integration are genetically traced through id, ego, and superego formation. The formation of psychic structure during the first years of life is emphasized, since: "We assume that the essential elements in the structure of personality exist in children of our civilization at the age of five or six." Environmental, as well as maturational, influences on psychological development are considered. The need is expressed for direct observational data on children's development to support the postulates based on psychoanalytic reconstruction. 49-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

1135. Inhelder, B. **Experimentelle Studien zur Kinderpsychologie im Genfer Institut.** (Experimental studies in child psychology from the Geneva Institute.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 128-138.—A review of some of the unpublished studies directed by Piaget on the formation of spatial concepts in children.—K. F. Muenzinger.

1136. Jacobson, Edith. The child's laughter; theoretical and clinical notes on the function of the comic. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 39-60.—2 clinical histories of adult patients are presented to demonstrate some of the advantages of studying the development of humor in children by means of adults' reports during psychoanalysis. "In both cases the laughter or amusement response expresses a triumph of the ego and the pleasure principle, which relieves them of objectionable aggressive and libidinous tensions." A brief review of various laughter-producing situations during the first years of life leads to the following interpretation: "When intense, especially rhythmical, stimulation of the whole or a part of the motor system produces a sudden or surprising fast enjoyable experience which, though first suggesting danger, arouses pleasant anticipation of relief, laughter comes about as a final intensely pleasurable motor release." Comic art is, also, briefly discussed. 20 references.—G. G. Thompson.
1137. Jennings, Percy H. Psychosomatic conditions as related to child health. *J. soc. Casework*, 1947, 28, 297-300.—Reference is made to feeding, sleeping, elimination, illness, and other focal points in the developmental process of children where emotional influences can mold their future life pattern in organic disease and also in personality structure. The main sources of emotional tension are seen to come from influences within the home or family situation. 9 references.—V. M. Stark.
1138. Jones, Mary Cover. (U. California, Berkeley.) Differences in adolescent sex roles as revealed by colloquial speech. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 407-408.—Abstract.
1139. Olson, Willard C. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) How children grow. *J. nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 436-437.—Conditions affecting the growth of children are discussed from the point of view of the teacher's interest. Reading as a form of behavior important in school is used for illustration of growth patterns.—C. M. Louttit.
1140. Peller, Lili E. Incentives to development and means of early education. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 397-415.—3 approaches to child development are discussed and evaluated: (1) the school of habit training; (2) the school of developmentalism; and (3) the school of psychoanalysis. The first approach, identified with Blatz, is criticized for attempting to hurry the infant in his growth process. The second school, identified with Gesell, is commended for its careful descriptions of child development but criticized for its static interpretations. Psychoanalysis with its emphasis on promoting internal control by positive incentives is favored. "There is nothing automatic about the child's emotional, intellectual and ethical progress. The main factors in his early development are his early attachment to his mother, his oedipal attachment to his parents, and the sequelae of this bond."—G. G. Thompson.
1141. Richards, Esther L. (John Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Psychosomatic aspects of child care. *Pap. Amer. Hosp. Ass.*, 1946, 48, 206-209.—Efforts in behalf of the mental health of childhood are historically sketched for the past 40 years. A fresh approach in the psychiatric care of children is seen in the new psychosomatic medicine which stresses emotional and constitutional determinants of non-organic conditions paralleling, or involved in disease syndromes.—F. C. Sumner.
1142. Sears, Pauline Snedden, & Pintler, Margaret Holding. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Sex differences in doll play aggression. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 420.—Abstract.
1143. Spitz, René A. Hospitalism; a follow-up report on investigation described in Volume I, 1945. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 113-117.—A follow-up study was made of the development of infants living in foundling and nursery homes (environments as described in 20: 584) by means of questionnaires, motion pictures, and bodily measurements. In Foundling Home where the children are deprived of maternal care and affection, motor and intellectual types of development are markedly depressed, mortality is high and physical growth is retarded. The essentially normal development of children in Nursery (a more personal type of foster home) is demonstrated. "It is in the light of these findings, which show what can be achieved in an institution under favorable circumstances and adequate organization, that the consequences of the methods used in Foundling Home should be evaluated."—G. G. Thompson.
1144. Stirnimann, F. Abwehrbewegungen der Neugeborenen im primitiven Greifraum. (Defensive movements of the newborn in the primitive grasping space.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 245-254.—A large number of newborn babies were observed to make warding-off movements when a stethoscope touched the heart region of their chest. Immediately after birth 50% of these movements seemed definitely aimed while after about 2 weeks this percentage was much smaller. The author calls this behavior "Herzschutzphänomen" literally translated, "phenomenon of the protection of the heart."—K. F. Muenzinger.

[See also abstracts 1100, 1290, 1340, 1350, 1353, 1359.]

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

1145. Baier, Donald E. (Personnel Res. Sec., A.G.O., Washington, D. C.) Note on "a review of leadership studies with particular reference to military problems." *Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 466-467.—The purpose of this note is to make available additional information and comments in regard to 2 points dealing with the development of criteria of leadership and methodological advances in the report by Jenkins (21: 1936).—S. Ross.

1146. Blanc, Alberto Carlo. *La fobia del comunismo come simbolo dell'irruzione dell'Es.* (Contraddittorio.) (The phobia of communism as a symbol of the eruption of the Id. (Refutation)). *Psicoanalisi*, 1946, 2, 43-46.—The methods that communism uses in political practices and in its attempt to attain power furnishes an objective and rational basis, as well as sentimental and moral, to the phobia of communism: the beginning of this psychic attitude, far from having irrational basis as claimed by Perrotti (see 22: 1156), is shown by the author in an objective rational evaluation of bolshevism.—*M. Stuparich.*
1147. Brinkmann, D. *Neue Gesichtspunkte zur Psychologie der Panik.* (New points of view in the psychology of panic.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 3-15.—Panic is not to be considered as an inadequate response but as the breakdown of modern man's sense of security and the return to the wilderness of primitive existence.—*K. F. Muensinger.*
1148. Flescher, Joachim. *Vita politica e regressione del Super-Io.* (Political life and regression of the super-ego.) *Psicoanalisi*, 1946, 2, 18-34.—Reviewing Freud's psychoanalysis, the author demonstrates that in the formation of the "crowd" and of the "leader" the importance of the aggressive instinct surpasses that of the libidinous force. That which today has taken the place of religious symbols leads fatally to the regression of the super-ego. Collectivism implies a lowering of intelligence and morals of individuals associated with it in so far as projection of the super-ego in the leaders reestablishes the former rapport between the child and the father, rendering the crowd voluble and uncritical. The involution of the moral conscience of the individual depends on the unfavorable psychological repercussion that the usual public life exercises on the soul of every citizen. The only way to combat the progressive moral involution of modern man and of the crowd in which he is a member, would be to get society to demand that even in political life the egoism of the individual should subordinate itself to the common interest.—*M. Stuparich.*
1149. Gibb, Cecil A. (*U. Sydney, Australia.*) *The principles and traits of leadership.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 267-284.—Leadership is not a fixed attribute of personality, but is a function of the group aims and values, and of the organization and techniques available for reaching a goal. Military organization involves a caste system of domination rather than a free leadership situation, yet the efficiency of operations depends upon true leadership. Group-membership, specific skills and prestige aid the battle-chosen leader, yet he may later prove ineffective in other situations. In the absence of techniques for selecting officers for special leadership jobs, the army selects for general superiority. The methods of the Australian Army Officer Selection Board included tests, clinical interviews and leadership group tests. The best officers, judged by success in officer training schools, tend to have superior background and to be higher than average in self-confidence, sociability, and aggressiveness.—*C. M. Harsh.*
1150. Gilliland, A. R. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) *Changes in certain attitudes, their nature and causes.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 425.—Abstract.
1151. Hediger, H. *Die Bedeutung von Miktation und Defäkation bei Wildtieren.* (The significance of micturition and defecation in wild animals.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 170-182.—Urine and feces of wild animals are not just by-products of metabolism but have special meanings in their social and geographical environment. They may, for instance, serve to demarcate an animal's territory.—*K. F. Muensinger.*
1152. Holzapfel-Meyer, M. *Eine neue Theorie der Objektwahl.* (A new theory of the choice of object.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 55-58.—A discussion of Szondi's theory that the choice of a sexual partner, a friend or a profession is determined by hereditary factors.—*K. F. Muensinger.*
1153. Keller, F. *Eine phänomenologische Gegenthese zur Sympathietheorie von Szondi.* (A phenomenological counter hypothesis to Szondi's theory of sympathy.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 232-234.—It is asserted that Szondi's observations are correct although his theory of the unconscious choice of a partner is a superfluous hypothesis.—*K. F. Muensinger.*
1154. Luft, Joseph, & Wheeler, W. M. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) *Reaction to "Hiroshima."* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 407.—Abstract.
1155. Miotto, Antonio. *Istinto e società animale.* (Instinct and animal society.) Firenze: Vallecchi. 232 p.—The author discusses the problem of instinct, its characteristics, the psychological analysis of instincts, of animal society, and of the basis of animal social organizations, concluding with the following remarks: (1) Animal species do not exist that are strictly solitary, because the tendency to social grouping is universal and manifests itself even in the shortest and most fleeting physical contacts of two individuals; (2) The tendency to social grouping always goes in relation to a vital organic cycle that in many species develops regularly only if the individual finds himself in contact with his own kind or with individuals of different species (submersion in groups); (3) The tendency to social grouping is differently distributed in various animal species, not only in both sexes of the same species, but also between individuals of the same sex (individual variations).—*M. Stuparich.*
1156. Perrotti, Nicola. *La fobia del comunismo come simbolo dell'irruzione dell'Es.* (The phobia of communism as the symbol of the eruption of the Id.) *Psicoanalisi*, 1946, 2, 35-42.—In the phobia of communism the author sees reproduced and projected in a grand manner the inner struggles of man: he who consciously has fear of oppression from a tyrant or a king reacts to very strong pressure of his

own super-ego, and he who fears communism fears that his own id invades his ego. Communism would be considered a symbol, not for its political and social content, but because it indicates a new principle. (see 22: 1146)—*M. Stuparich*.

1157. Prins, S. A. Psychological aspects of an escape from occupied territory. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1947, 21, 30-37.—A physician, who was a Captain in the Netherlands army, tells of his escape in the autumn of 1941. There is a striking psychological transition from being a decent law-abiding citizen to becoming an outcast, a deceiver, a tramp. Narcissistic feelings come to the fore in a very high degree. The observations include comments on other refugees in France, Switzerland, and Spain.—*E. R. Hilgard*.

1158. Van Dusen, A. C., & Shotke, R. L. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Nominating technique as an aid in establishing criteria of leadership. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 427-428.—Abstract.

1159. Wagner-Simon, Th. Einige Bemerkungen zur Szondi-Diskussion. (Some remarks about the Szondi discussion.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 285-287.—A defense of Szondi's theory of the role of genotypical factors in the choice of a partner, friend, or profession.—*K. F. Muensinger*.

1160. Walter, Emil Jakob. Psychologische Grundlagen der geschichtlichen und sozialen Entwicklung. (Psychological bases of historical and social development.) Zürich, Switzerland: Panverlag, 1946, xi, 172 p.—Principles of psychoanalysis, as developed by Fromm and Reich, are presented in an effort to interpret recent European history. The author has endeavored to find social psychological bases for a more enlightened understanding of economic conditions and class structures in our society. Anthropological, sociological, and economic theories and research studies are cited, including a special chapter on work done in the United States since 1941. Social scientists are urged to pool their separate specialties in the evolution of new concepts and to cooperate in an effort to cope successfully with the new problems of an atomic age.—*H. P. David*.

1161. Wragge Morley, Derek. (20 Robert Adam Street, London, Eng.) Individual activity of ants. *Nature, Lond.*, 1947, 160, 122-123.—Citing the observation of others that 'restless individuals' in a group of ants appear to arouse inactive ants to activity, the author raises the question of whether this individual 'liveliness' is correlated with amount of work done or with ability to learn.—*A. C. Hoffmann*.

[See also abstracts 961, 978, 1118, 1122, 1365.]

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

1162. Abel, Theodore. (Columbia U., New York.) The nature and use of biograms. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 53, 111-118.—Biograms are life-stories by persons who as members of a selected social group,

written in compliance with specific directions as to content and form and for the purpose of obtaining mass data. Biograms are distinguished from autobiographies and life-histories. They are of value in the study of social change and aid in the discovery of patterns underlying social behavior.—*D. L. Glick*.

1163. Cattell, Raymond B. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) The ergic theory of attitude and sentiment measurement. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1947, 7, 221-246.—The dynamics of an ergic theory of attitude and sentiment measurement are described. Basic concepts employed in the theory are defined. The implications of the theory for attitude measurement are discussed. The current practices of attitude measurement are considered in the light of the ergic theory. 22 references.—*S. Wapner*.

1164. Erickson, Stanford C. (Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.) A skeptical note on the use of attitude scales toward war. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 425.—Abstract.

1165. Frenkel-Brunswik, Else. A method of scoring interviews of prejudiced vs. unprejudiced subjects. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 412.—Abstract.

1166. Huey, George H. Some principles of field administration in large-scale surveys. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1947, 11, 254-263.—"With the day of the one-man, social science research project passing, new problems are arising in the field of large-scale organized research. Research administration is becoming more and more a recognized area of special problems and special skills." The organization and administration of the Morale Division of the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey in Japan are described.—*H. F. Rothe*.

1167. Link, Henry C., & Freiberg, Albert D. (Psychological Corp., New York.), Platten J. H., Jr., & Clark, K. E. Is Dr. Kornhauser fair to organized pollers? *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1947, 11, 198-212.—This is a reply to an earlier paper by Kornhauser regarding the fairness of polls to organized labor. (21: 2365) Link and Freiberg state that standards of fairness are not as easily formulated as Kornhauser implied; rather, they must be defined within a frame of reference. Kornhauser criticized the wording of questions, and in some instances distorted those questions by removing them from context. Business men, contrary to Kornhauser's claims, want bias minimized; they do not impose social-economic pressures upon pollers. Bias, strictly speaking, cannot be eliminated from polls—the real problem is to insure the correct (representative) bias in samples or panels. Platten indicates that most of Kornhauser's data are from AIPO polls, but his conclusions refer to all agencies. He also disagrees with Kornhauser's criterion of fairness. Clark reports an experiment on the extent to which Kornhauser's "bias" is personal, or is one that college students would also detect in the same questions, and concludes that Kornhauser's opinions of the bias inherent in the questions are supported by the students.—*H. F. Rothe*.

1168. Meier, Norman C. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Laboratory tests of opinion sampling techniques. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 426.—Abstract.

1169. Remmers, H. H., & Gage, N. L. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) An experiment in opinion polling with mark-sensed punch cards. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 426.—Abstract.

1170. Sanford, R. Nevitt. The measurement of implicit antidemocratic trends. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 412.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 893, 915, 916, 924, 938, 939, 1362, 1416.]

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

1171. Blackburn, Cleo W. [Ed.] (*Flanner House, Indianapolis, Ind.*) A study of 454 Negro households in the redevelopment area, Indianapolis, Indiana. Indianapolis: Flanner House, 1946. ix, 97 p. (mimeo.).—The study was undertaken to determine the housing needs of a slum population, and its ability to support better housing, with special reference to the background, nature, and structure of families, economic and occupational status, health, and certain other factors including community participation. It was determined that although a large percentage of families wished to, or had, actually tried to improve their housing, the extent of gross physical deterioration of the area makes it virtually impossible for individuals through their own efforts to secure any substantial improvement. Marked social disorganization and personal ineffectiveness was found characteristic in this blighted area. The only hope, the study concludes, for correcting the conditions found lies in the thoroughgoing clearance, replanning, and redevelopment of the entire community.—J. C. Franklin.

1172. Campbell, Donald T. (U. California, Berkeley.) The differential ordering of minority groups on five aspects of prejudice. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 413.—Abstract.

1173. Christoffel, H. Dulce estne tempus in agrorum cultu consumere? (Is it not sweet to spend one's time in the cultivation of fields?) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 30-36.—A discussion of the mythology of the origins of agriculture.—K. F. Muenzinger.

1174. Globe, Arthur. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) An exploratory study of the psychodynamics underlying racial attitudes. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 413.—Abstract.

1175. Howell, P. P. On the value of iron among the Nuer. *Man*, 1947, 47, 131-134.—Observation of the Nuer (tribes in the Nile country of Africa) indicated that theft of only articles of economic importance is regarded as serious or requiring recompense; when these same articles (in this case iron implements) are no longer difficult to obtain by purchase or manufacture, 'theft' of them is ordinarily overlooked or disregarded.—A. C. Hoffman.

1176. Katz, Martin R. A hypothesis on anti-Negro prejudice. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 53, 100-104.—Measurement of race attitudes of a group of Seventh-Day Adventist high-school children in relation to their perceptions of the race attitudes of their parents, teachers, and classmates indicates that there is closest conformity to the perceived attitude of parents; that the individual's perception of attitude norms is strongly influenced by his own attitude; that he tends to project conflicting components of his own attitude upon these different environmental forces; and that race attitudes of the least prejudiced individuals tend to conform quite closely to perceived norms, whereas the most prejudiced individuals tend to deviate markedly from the attitude norms as they conceive them.—D. L. Glick.

1177. La Barre, Weston. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Primitive psychotherapy in native American cultures: Peyotism and confession. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 294-309.—Since 1870 the Mexican peyote cult has spread to the Indian tribes of the Plains and Great Basin. In those tribes where power proverbially stems from supernatural vision the peyote is valued for its production of visual and auditory hallucinations and synesthesias. After the all-night ceremonies the men lounge and tell of their visions and experiences. These reports, related to life histories, are psychologically revealing. Because of the great fear of illness and death, a major use of peyote is for doctoring of all ailments, including insanities. Power is centered in the Father Peyote button, which protects, punishes, reveals witchcraft, and resolves conflicts. Public confession of sins during the ritual is effective in relieving anxieties. Some variety of confessional appears in nearly every American tribe, suggesting that it is a truly aboriginal form of psychotherapy. 56-item bibliography.—C. M. Harsh.

1178. Levinson, Daniel J. (U. California, Berkeley.) An approach to the theory and measurement of ethnocentrism. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 412.—Abstract.

1179. Renner, H. D. Människan och födan; psykologiska synpunkter på våra näringsvanor. (Mankind and food; psychological points of view concerning our food habits.) Stockholm: A. B. Gustaf Lindström, 1946. 360 p.—This is a Swedish translation of Renner's book, previously abstracted in 11: 75.—A. Tejler.

1180. Riley, John W. Jr., & Marden, Charles F. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) The social pattern of alcoholic drinking. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1947, 8, 265-273.—A survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center showed that 65% of U. S. adults drink alcoholic beverages, of whom over half use distilled spirits. 17% are regular drinkers, 48% are occasional drinkers. Three-fourths of the males and 56% of the females drink. In rural areas only 46% drink, but in cities of over a million 77% drink. Percentage of drinkers increases from low to high economic status. Those with high-school or better education show more drinkers than

those with less education. Proportion of Protestant abstainers is twice that of Catholics and 3 times that of Jews. The war years have seen an increase in the number of persons drinking, the bigger proportional increase being among women.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1181. Sheppard, Harold L. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) *The Negro merchant: a study of Negro anti-Semitism.* *Amer. J. Social.*, 1947, 53, 96-99.—Negro anti-Semitism involves changes in the class structure of Negro society and the accompanying social movements, such as the rise of a Negro business spirit and Negro business chauvinism. Business associations within the Negro community, among Negro and white merchants, reflect these movements and the tensions that ensue from the struggle of Negro businessmen to win consumer-patronage from white merchants in superior competitive positions. Because of the ethnic character of these white merchants, the antagonism has taken the form of anti-Semitism.—*D. L. Glick.*

1182. Speiser, F. *Die Frau als Erfinderin von Kultgeräten in Melanesien.* (The woman as the inventor of cultural objects in Melanesia.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 46-54.—Many Melanesian myths deal with women as inventors of tools and utensils although women are looked upon as inferior to men. The myths are explained as compensations for the latent guilt feelings of the men who have pushed the women out of their former high social positions.—*K. F. Muensinger.*

1183. Young, Donald. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) *Techniques of race relations.* *Proc. Amer. phil. Soc.*, 1947, 91, 150-161.—Right and wrong tactics in promoting Negro-white relations are among others: (1) the error of assuming that work with Negroes requires tactics of a special order; (2) the advantage of providing opportunity for whites and Negroes to become increasingly used to each other under normal community life; (3) the introduction of Negroes into new places and roles in such a way that public will become accustomed to the change; (4) seeing to it that the Negroes who break the ice should be similar in personal traits and qualities to their new white associates i.e., distinguishable only by their color and that the entry be a matter-of-fact without fanfare, or apology; (5) refraining from harping on conflict and mistreatment which emphasize racial cleavage; while protesting of discrimination must be kept up, it must not be done untactfully to the point of arousing prejudices against Negro where they had not existed; (6) the Negro, like the Jew, should direct his fight against discrimination and injustice to other minority-groups; (7) keeping members of both races accurately informed about interracial questions; (8) members of both groups should work in association on interracial questions; (9) whites should not think all Negroes expert in race relations; (10) organized, coordinated action as the most effective form of operation.—*F. C. Sumner.*

[See also abstracts 928, 1092, 1105, 1114, 1370, 1413.]

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1184. Ansbacher, H. L. (*U. Vermont, Burlington.*) *Postage stamps as indicators of a government's character.* *Stamps*, 1947, 61, 334-336.—While postage stamps as cultural products may be legitimate source material for the study of national traits, the author criticizes and points out errors in a recent article in *Life*, which used selected examples to illustrate the nationalism of the German Empire and Hitler Germany, and its lack in the Republic.—*C. M. Louttit.*

1185. Darroch, Jane. *An interpretation of the personality of Jesus.* *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1947, 21, 75-79.—Accepting Albert Schweitzer's interpretation of the historical Jesus, the author proceeds to account for Jesus' unconscious motivation. Among the motivations considered are hostility to His parents, and a conflict between pride and humility. His motives for seeking death are said to have included dim realization of the falsity of His Messianic claim, the idea of death as a ransom for others, and the need to act the part of an ideally complaisant parent-figure.—*E. R. Hilgard.*

1186. Hertzler, J. O. (*U. Nebraska, Lincoln.*) *Social institutions.* Lincoln, Neb.: University of Nebraska Press, 1946. x, 346 p. \$4.00.—Social institutions are purposive, regulatory, primary social configurations; they consist of codes, rules and ideologies, and symbolic and material implementations. They are evidenced in socially standardized and uniform practices, enforced by public opinion and specially devised agencies. Institutions have their setting in interaction, social control, social organization, and culture. Aspects of institutions include their causes and functions, composition, and emergence and development. Pivotal institutional systems include the economic system, marriage and the family, government, religious and ethical systems, educational and scientific systems, and others. Institutions are passively implemented by ordinary culture transmission, and actively in a variety of ways. Institutions and individuals act upon each other. Some relationships involving institutions are environmental, functional, ecological, and regional. Institutions are bound up in social change. Aspects of this are persistence, inflexibility and lag, disorganization and reorganization, the effects of mobility and culture contact, the effects of the shift to secondary group relationships. Institutions help create certain values; they embody and administer values.—*H. A. Gibbard.*

1187. Hill, Reuben. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames.*) *The American family: problem or solution?* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 53, 125-130.—In its increasingly secular, societal context, the American family shows the marks of an institution in transition. Disorganization necessarily precedes reorganization as familistic-patriarchal forms give way to smaller, more personalized family associations. Empirically families cluster about a semipatriarchal mode, but secularized American society permits personal-social

precipitates to vie with cultural definitions in determining the patterns for individual families.—*D. L. Glick.*

1188. Jurovský, Anton. *Súlad v rodinnom živote: Príspevok k poznaniu vnútorného nažívania v našich rodinách.* (Harmony in family life; a contribution to the research on family life in Slovakia.) Turčiansky Sv. Martin: Matica Slovenska, 1947. 268 p. Kčs. 124.—The data for this study on harmony in the family were secured from questions answered by 575 adolescent boys and 200 girls of average age 18-19, and by approximately 700 adults, including university students and job applicants. Answers to questions were not limited as to length or contents. Complete harmony in the family was reported in 43% of the cases and disharmony in only 11.5%; the remaining cases reported varying degrees of quarrelling in the family. From analysis of the data it is concluded that the most decisive factors in family harmony are psychological ones, e.g., relationships between parents and children, and among the children, emotional stability of members of the family and favoritism or rejection of one child or more. Among social factors the economic situation of the family and the education and social standing of the father were most important. The responses were analyzed for terms describing what constitutes family harmony. Most frequently used were concord, agreement, peace, followed in descending order by understanding, and cooperation within the family, love, religion, family intimacy, and finally, patriotism and modern atmosphere in the family. Conversely, the reasons for quarrels and disharmony were analyzed. Personal defects of parents stood first in this list followed by misbehavior of one child, conflicting ideas of the parents, misunderstandings among children, extra family behavior of an undesirable sort on the part of the father, and finally, the presence of other members in the family. 79-item bibliography. English summary.—*C. M. Louttit.*

1189. Matsumiya, Kazuya. (Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, Japan.) *Family organization in present-day Japan.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 53, 105-110.—With the growth of industry and cities the large family household in Japan is disappearing. The trend is most marked in the cities, where married sons sometimes establish homes of their own. Nevertheless, urban households are larger than in European cities because of the presence of consanguinates of several generations, and of boarders.—*D. L. Glick.*

1190. Smith, George Horsley, & Davis, Richard P. Do the voters want the parties changed? *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1947, 11, 236-243.—Analysis of available poll data indicates that they don't.—*H. F. Rothe.*

1191. Welford, A. T. (Princeton U., N. J.) Is religious behavior dependent upon affect or frustration? *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 310-319.—63 male churchgoers, ages 18 to 25 years, were asked to introject themselves into 6 described situations; 3 pleasant and 3 unpleasant. Each

subject ranked the situations for affect (emotional involvement), for frustration (inability to respond effectively in the situation), and for likelihood of prayer in the situation. Reasons for praying in some situations were also solicited. Correlations between these rank orders, and also partial correlations, were obtained for each subject. Both affect and frustration are related to the need for prayer, although there are wide individual differences. The reported reasons indicate some support for Flower's theory that prayer is an active adjustment to a baffling situation, rather than a mere escape. Some individuals use prayer as a last resort; others only when there is time for reflection. Some regard prayers as a means of changing the situation; others regard it as a means of relieving their own tensions. 18 references.—*C. M. Harsh.*

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

1192. Bonaparte, Marie. *Myths of war.* London: Imago, 1947. 161 p. 10s 6p.—Rumors and myths are found widespread, especially in time of war. The author examines a number of frequently heard myths which were essentially the same on both sides during World War II. From her psychoanalytic point of view it is held that these rumors grow out of a general basis of the human unconscious and, therefore, appear in many places with slight modifications in terms of the immediate situation. Further, the official and unofficial reports of combat losses and opinions concerning the enemy's strength are examined from the point of view of psychoanalysis.—*C. M. Louttit.*

1193. Brinkmann, D. *Beitrag zur sprachpsychologischen Analyse des Witzes.* (Contribution to the psycho-linguistic analysis of wit.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 138-141.—An application of Husserl's phenomenological theory of language to an analysis of wit.—*K. F. Muensinger.*

1194. Diez, Maria Pia. *Il linguaggio in rapporto alle analogie fisiche e mentali fra uomo ed animali.* (Language with respect to the physical and mental analogies between man and the animals.) *Riv. Psicol.*, 1944-1945, 40-41, 24-39.—The author gives numerous examples of methods of expression in common language and in literature, founded on analogies between man and the animals. Some of these are suggested by true exterior resemblances and behaviour, and have, therefore, a certain foundation in truth. The majority of examples which occur in the domain of psychic analogies between man and the animals constitute products of fantastic elaborations in order to give color to language, and are accepted in common usage as truth.—*M. Stuparich.*

1195. Duijker, H. C. J. *Extralinguale elementen in de spraak.* (Extralingual elements in language.) Amsterdam: Noord-Holl. Uitg., 1946. 162 p.—Do variations in pronunciation and intonation form a part of the language and are therefore conventional, or do they translate the psychological state of the

person who is speaking and are therefore spontaneous? After criticizing quite vigorously the triad theory of Bühler (representation, expression, appeal), the author shows by means of experiments the close and indissoluble union of intonation and mimicry, the close relation between the acoustic and optical forms of the act of speaking, and the non-conventionality of extralingual elements. Introspection proves that the different forms of intonation are a direct emanation of the internal psychological state of the individual. Comparative study appears to show in regard to extralingual elements a striking analogy in the different languages. Finally the experimental method brings all the necessary counter-proofs demonstrating that it is a psychological impossibility to qualify every difference between intonation and mimicry. Extralingual elements are psychological phenomena which determine even the psychological functions of grammatical forms. It is only by means of the extralingual forms of language that character, personality, the momentary affective state, in brief, the typical individual peculiarities of the person speaking can be translated effectively.—*H. F. Tecoz.*

1196. Sundet, O. *Alkoholspørsmålet i språklig belysning.* (Alcohol problem in the light of linguistics.) *Tirfing*, 1946, 40, 135-140.—Most of the popular Scandinavian words and expressions referring to alcoholism seem to be sympathetic to drunkenness; they embellish and glorify it, while words having to do with abstinence are dry and disagreeable, sometimes even ridiculing the movement. It would be a tempting but difficult task to create an adequate and sympathetic terminology for the beliefs of temperance people.—(Courtesy of *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol.*)

[See also abstracts 1096, 1345, 1430.]

SOCIAL ACTION

1197. Berelson, Bernard & De Grazia, Sebastian. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Detecting collaboration in propaganda.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1947, 11, 244-253.—Studies were made in the early war years of possible collaboration in radio propagandizing between the Axis powers. The technique used was content analysis which cannot prove but can supply sound bases for inferences about collaboration. Various measures revealed a lack of correspondence between the Axis radios, and a strong probability that there was no collaboration. Contrary to popular, and some expert, opinion, Berlin apparently did not dictate the propaganda content of the Rome radio.—*H. F. Rothe.*

1198. Bootle-Wilbraham, L. *Civil resettlement of ex-prisoners of war.* *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1947, 6, 39-43.—Special services have been set up in England for the rehabilitation of ex-prisoners of war. The men in these "Civil Resettlement Units" are made independent of army routine. The activities of the units consist of group discussions for the purpose of information and therapy, vocational guidance in-

cluding an opportunity for on-the-job experience, social services as in the case of problems of housing and family relations, etc. Units have been located regionally so that every repatriate is able to spend week-ends at home. The general aims of the units are to give the man some security during which he can become job oriented and recover independence necessary to civilian life, and can become aware of some of his problems so that he can better handle them in his home life.—*M. E. Wright.*

1199. Eulau, Heinz. (*Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.*) *Proselytizing in the Catholic press.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1947, 11, 187-197.—The chief aim of the Catholic press is to win converts to that religion. This is accomplished by means of diocesan papers, labor papers, special journals for Negroes and for farmers, press services, pressure on the secular press and methods for getting Catholic material into secular papers, free of charge (the Narberth Newspaper Plan). All of these means are described briefly.—*H. F. Rothe.*

1200. Harding, T. S. (U. S. Dep't. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.) *Genesis of one "government propaganda" mill.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1947, 11, 227-235.—The history of the origin and development of the information services of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.—*H. F. Rothe.*

1201. Spitzer, H. M. *Presenting America in American propaganda.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1947, 11, 213-221.—The U. S. should present a systematic and positive picture of itself to the rest of the world. Too often the descriptions have been by other nations, or defensive, or as the American sees himself. Suggested characteristics for presentation to the world include the insistence on freedom of speech, the feeling of fellowship with the rest of mankind, freedom of opportunity, moral view of life, optimism, rationality and curiosity, an overcompensated inferiority complex, individualism, and the belief in specialization. This picture should be presented in terms of common everyday experiences, by radio, plays, magazines, and pictures, so that unsophisticated peoples may understand.—*H. F. Rothe.*

1202. Strunk, Mildred. [Comp.] (*Office Publ. Opin. Res., Princeton U., N. J.*) *The quarter's polls.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1947, 11, 277-318.—A topically arranged compilation of the results of polls based upon a cross-section of total national population of the U. S. and other countries and reported during the period from January 15, 1947 through May 15, 1947.—*H. F. Rothe.*

1203. van der Horst, L. *De sociaal-psychologische achtergronden van de wereldcrisis.* (The socio-psychological background of the world crisis.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1946, 1, 2-29.—The primary cause of the present day crisis is in wanting to resolve the eternal problem "individual and society" solely by appealing to 1 of the 2 parties without seeing the relations which bind them. In consequence there comes the atrophy of optimism: no one believes any

longer either in salvation or in the meaning of life itself. Correspondingly, one inclines to a certain return to the instinctive life which ruptures harmonious relations among human beings. It is not for the psychiatrist to give the remedy for the present crisis. One can only think, in analogy with psychotherapy, that to render conscious the most hidden causes of the crisis may contribute to its cure. And one can hope for an early solution since no longer does one speak only of a crisis but also of a turn.—H. F. Tecos.

1204. Williams, Frederick W. German opinion and American isolationism. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1947, 11, 179-188.—"This article has propagandistic purpose. It attempts to present some information which, if accepted, can only lead to the conclusion that action needs to be taken." The problems of the German people include the food, clothing, and other material shortages, an orientation toward the Western powers based on a dislike for Russia rather than a respect for the West, a loss of political interest, an increasing vulnerability to the old Nazi appeals, and a need for a peace treaty. The citizens of the United States must do something about these problems to safeguard their own security.—H. F. Rothe.

[See also abstract 1171.]

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

1205. Belart, Walter. Begutachter und Determinismus. (The expert psychiatric witness and determinism.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1945, 55, 1-4.—The expert psychiatric witness is faced in judging the fatefulness of an action with taking a stand with respect to determinism. He may deny determinism and postulate an unrestricted freedom; he may recognize determinism as basic fate and allow a certain latitude to freedom of will; or he may give full recognition to determinism and deny all freedom. The present author would propose a reconciliation of the antinomy: fate and freedom, according to which all psychisms are split into function and contents. By function is to be understood all mechanical action, every change of form and state, while by content is meant consciousness in the widest sense of the word. The former is analogous to the electric current, the latter to the resulting electro-magnetic field. Function obeys the laws of determinism while content in the sense of meaningfully rounded off complexes is the work of freedom. "Thus the functions are the vehicle of fate, the contents the bearers of the feeling of freedom."—F. C. Sumner.

1206. Hartwell, Samuel W. Practical psychiatry and mental hygiene. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1947. xvi, 439 p. \$3.75.—This textbook of elementary psychiatry was written especially for nurses and student nurses. The introduction stresses the importance of psychiatry and is intended to make the student think. Part 2 reviews

the problems and various approaches of medical psychology, including a short section on psychological testing. Part 3, which comprises some 1/3 of the text, deals with the etiology and symptomatology of mental disease. The standard classification of organic and psychogenic psychoses is elaborated; sections on therapy are oriented primarily with respect to nursing. Part 4 discusses mental hygiene, with particular reference to childhood and parent-child relationships. There is a 229-item bibliography, a case history outline and a 12 page glossary.—C. E. Henry.

1207. Levine, Maurice. (U. Cincinnati Coll. Med., O.) The practical value of psychiatric information. *Cincinnati J. Med.*, 1947, 28, 1-6.—An objective examination of 25 questions concerning general information in the field of psychiatry is presented for the physician and allied scientist. Answers and explanation of each question follows. A list of 10 comprehensive books in psychiatry is given for those who fall below a critical score.—G. W. Knox.

1208. Medea, Eugenio. L'igiene mentale in Italia. (Mental hygiene in Italy.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1946, 7, 379-393.—This paper was delivered at a meeting on Social Welfare sponsored by UNRRA and the Italian Ministry for Postwar Assistance. The contribution of the Italian League for Mental Hygiene, which has been active for over 20 years, is surveyed. The League was influential in fostering out-patient care and short hospitalization for mental patients who do not need institutionalization. The role of the psychiatric visiting nurse is emphasized. Recent developments in the field of child guidance and preventive work are described.—R. Calabresi.

[See also abstracts 978, 981, 1297, 1346.]

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

1209. Bordin, Edward S. (Washington State Coll., Pullman.) Dimensions of the counseling process. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 415-416.—Abstract.

1210. Carter, Homer L. J. (Western Michigan Coll., Kalamazoo.) A combined projective and psychogalvanic response technique for investigating certain affective processes. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 421.—Abstract.

1211. Clark, Jerry H. (V. A. Guidance Center, Santa Barbara, Calif.) Clinical use of the Altus Adjustment Test in screening Army AWOL's. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 411.—Abstract.

1212. DeWitt, Henrietta B. (Springfield State Hosp., Sykesville, Md.) The feeling and problems which the prospect of hospitalization presents to the mentally ill person and the attitude with which he faces the community as he plans to leave. *Ment. Hlth Bull.*, 1947, 25, 3-4.—Abstract.

1213. Hall, Calvin S. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) Three methods of analyzing dreams. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 425.—Abstract.

1214. Huiskamp, J., & de Mare, H. Eenige opmerkingen over de Wiersma-Bourdon test. (Observations on the Wiersma-Bourdon test.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1947, 2, 75-78.—On the basis of their experiments with the Wiersma-Bourdon test (dot test) the authors recommend arrangement of the results in a manner to maintain constant the difficulty of each line of dots. Without this homogeneity which Wiersma does not mention, one would draw erroneous conclusions.—H. F. Tecos.
1215. Lefever, D. Welty. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) An attempt to quantify Rorschach responses. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 406.—Abstract.
1216. Mannheim, M. J., & Slater, Eliot. The psychopathology of a correspondence column. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1947, 21, 50-60.—A letter to a correspondence column recommended caning for girls wearing shorts. A flood of letters followed, mostly concerned with the desirability of corporal punishment, especially of girls. Of the letters analyzed, those by males were almost evenly divided (61 for, 56 against, 38 doubtful) while those by females were somewhat more largely opposed 73 for, 93 against, 17 doubtful). The letters were analyzed for content and also for their graphological characteristics. Many showed the erotic connotations common to literature on whipping. Some were obviously untrue, leading to the conjecture that sadistic and masochistic whipping fantasies are frequent in both sexes and in all classes of the population. 15 letters are reproduced, with their analyses.—E. R. Hilgard.
1217. Mayman, Martin (Winter General Hosp., Topeka, Kan.), & Kutner, Bernard. Reliability in analyzing Thematic Apperception Test stories. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 365-368.—In a group testing procedure, pictures were projected on a screen for 1.5 minutes, and story interpretations written in the following 8.5 minutes. Stories of 11 subjects for 8 pictures were analyzed by the 2 judges to determine the reliability of analysis of (1) the identification figure, (2) 4 types of press situation, (3) behavior trends (or needs), (4) empathy and the subject's emotional involvement. There was very satisfactory agreement (r of .83 or higher) on (1), (2), and (4). There is less agreement on the needs, and the extent of agreement is harder to evaluate because of the rare occurrence of many needs.—C. M. Harsh.
1218. Meister, R. K., & Kennedy, Virginia. (Mooseheart Ill.) Laboratory for Child Research.) An evaluation of a short administration of the Revised Stanford Binet. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 424.—Abstract.
1219. Patrick, James R. (Ohio U., Athens.) The role of a selective diary in counseling. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 422.—Abstract.
1220. Rosenzweig, Saul. (Western State Psychiatric Inst., Pittsburgh, Pa.) Recent advances in projective techniques. *Ment. Hlth Bull.*, 1947, 25, 17-18.—Abstract and discussion.
1221. Rosenzweig, Saul, Fleming, Edith, E., & Clarke, Helen Jane. (Western State Psychiatric Inst., Pittsburgh, Pa.) Revised scoring manual for the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 165-208.—Scoring principles and samples for the Picture Frustration Study are presented in greater detail and with more specific instructions than in previous publications. Following the definitions of the scoring factors and the general principles of scoring are scoring samples for each of the test situations along with suggestions for differential scoring in that situation. The attempt has been made to cover as far as possible the problems that have arisen in the scoring of responses from a wide variety of subjects. Instructions are given for completing the record blank. The negligible effect of the revised scoring procedure on the tentative norms is pointed out.—M. Mercer.
1222. Schafer, Roy. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan.) Some problems in clinical psychological testing. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 424.—Abstract.
1223. Seashore, Robert H. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Problem solving behavior in conflict situations. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 422.—Abstract.
1224. Snyder, William U. (Pennsylvania State Coll.) Casebook of non-directive counseling. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1947. viii, 339 p. \$3.00.—This book gives a working description of the technique and methodology of non-directive counseling. The body of the book is made up of fairly complete verbatim transcriptions of 5 cases counseled by 5 different therapists. The introduction outlines general procedures and also describes how one interview from each case has been adapted for teaching purposes by the interlinear addition of comments that describe, analyze and categorize all statements according to a schema given in an appendix. A second appendix contains material for practice counseling by the reader. The first and longest case was counseled by Snyder, and deals with a neurotic college freshman whose phobias and inferiority feelings were alleviated to the point where a voluntary enlistment and distinguished military career were made possible. The second case was counseled by Carl Rogers, being a very withdrawn young woman who might have been expected to require some more supportive type of therapy. G. A. Muench counseled a sophisticated businessman with a problem of extramarital adjustment. The fourth case (A. W. Combs) was that of a physically handicapped young woman who finally learned to accept her deformity and act naturally about it. The final case (V. M. Axline) was handled in a single session. All interviews are footnoted by critical and explanatory comments dealing with the responses of both client and counselor.—C. E. Henry.
1225. Snyder, William U. (Pennsylvania State Coll.) Research in counseling. *Ment. Hlth Bull.*, 1947, 25, 18-19.—Abstract and discussion.

1226. Tomasi Di Palma, Alessandra. *Sviluppi della diagnostica tecnica psicoanalitica*. (The development of diagnostic and technical psychoanalysis.) *Psicoanalista*, 1946, 2, 48-61.—In recent years psychoanalysis with few changes in technique has extended the field of its search in the exploration of various psychotic matters in the areas of traumatic and social neuroses. Diagnostic analysis has elaborated a nomenclature which includes the abnormalities of the ego and the super-ego. Some of the new results are by this time accepted. It can be expected that in time these abnormalities also will be united in proper arrangement. In the meantime we can consider them as a hypothetical structure that can change to new classifications under the pressure of facts. The principle will always be: accurate observation of facts.—*M. Stuparich*.

1227. Ward, John R., & Tyler, Leona E. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) A preliminary report of an evaluation of the Veterans Administration counseling service in the University of Oregon. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 416.—Abstract.

1228. White, J. Gustav, & Dutcher, R. W. The autobiographical questionnaire as an instrument in clinical interviewing. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 414.—Abstract.

1229. Wolff, Charlotte. The form and dermatoglyphics of the hands of 115 difficult and high-grade boys. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1947, 21, 38-49.—Earlier work by the author and others has shown the hand to be correlated with endocrine glands, with muscular development (and habitual psychomotor reactions), and with intelligence. There were 115 boys included in the study, mostly high-grade defectives, ranging in age from 9 to 16 years. Personality types were said to be inferred correctly from hand-types in 85% of the cases. Data are reported in 8 tables of hand-types, finger-types, endocrine hand-types, flexibility of palm and fingers, nail-types, crease lines and papillary ridges and finger-tips. 10 endocrine hand-types are distinguished, all but the hyperthyroid hand said to be congenital. 3 cases serve to illustrate interpretations. The group of boys under investigation showed a predominance of abnormal hands.—*E. R. Hilgard*.

1230. Wolff, Harold G. The Selectee Index: a method for quick testing of selectees for the armed forces. (Contract OEMcmr 211. Final report, 1943; Publ. Bd. No. L 77627.) Washington, D. C.: U. S. Dep. Commerce, 1947. 40 p. \$1.00, microfilm; \$3.00, photostat.—A description is given of the operation of the Cornell Selectee Index for detecting individuals who are likely to develop psychoneuroses and psychosomatic disturbances in military service. Appendix 1 contains tables showing results obtained with the Index; Appendix 2 consists of background and literature.—(Courtesy *Bibl. scient. industr. Rep. U. S. Dep. Commerce*.)

1231. Wyatt, Frederick. (McLean Hosp., Waverly, Mass.) The scoring and analysis of the Thematic Apperception Test. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 319-330.—

The present status of the TAT is discussed and the studies of Rapaport, Henry, Rotter, and Tompkins briefly reviewed. A system of analysis is presented comprising 15 variables which attempts to realize the following principles: to arrive at a middle position between a comprehensive theoretical treatment and practical clinical demands; to develop technically more detailed procedures; to aim toward analyzing TAT responses not toward scoring them; to select variables which are most commonly applicable and at the same time most relevant for interpretation; to stress a sharper division of analysis from interpretation.—*M. Mercer*.

[See also abstracts 928, 929, 1098, 1110, 1118, 1126, 1165, 1315, 1330, 1376, 1378.]

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

1232. Buhler, Charlotte, & Lefever, D. Welty. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) A Rorschach study on the psychological characteristics of alcoholics. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1947, 8, 197-260.—Used in this study of 100 chronic alcoholics is a diagnostic sign list of 99 Rorschach signs for the discrimination of clinical groups. Presence of significantly high anxiety and apprehension ($k + K + FK$) in conjunction with low tension tolerance (low m) distinguishes alcoholics from non-alcoholics. Psychoneurotics show high tension tolerance with much anxiety and psychopaths show low tension tolerance with little anxiety. The alcoholic differs from the psychopath in better functioning rationality (good $F\%$), greater self-criticism (FK), greater sensitivity (Fc), better emotional responsiveness (sum C). Both alcoholic and psychopath have low directivity (low M) and the alcoholic has much ambition, even wishful thinking (high W), which is related to lack of perseverance.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

1233. Garfield, Sol. L. An appraisal of Wechsler-Bellevue scatter patterns in schizophrenia. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 425.—Abstract.

1234. Hunt, Howard F., Cass, William A., Jr., Carp, Abraham, & Winder, Clarence L. (Stanford U., Calif.) A study of the diagnostic utility of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 417.—Abstract.

1235. Koontz, Amos R. Has psychiatry failed us in World War II? *Milit. Surg.*, 1947, 101, 204-208.—Observations during World Wars I and II indicate (statistics not yet available) that the percentage of psychiatric casualties was much greater during the latter conflict than the former. Possible reasons given are, (1) too much public emphasis on psychiatric conditions, and (2) a change in our political philosophy. Further observations indicate considerable variation of psychiatric casualties of those from different states and induction stations. Variation of the number of available experienced psychiatrists at different induction stations is considered as a major causative factor. The author recommends that a statistical study of the latter situation be made.—*G. W. Knox*.

1236. Rosenzweig, Saul, Clarke, Helen Jane, Fritz, Janet, & Winkelmann, Ann. Case presentation of projective techniques. *Ment. Hlth Bull.*, 1947, 25, 12-15.—Abstract.

1237. Simcox, Beatrice R. Diagnostic process in marital problems.—*J. soc. Casewk.*, 1947, 28, 307-313.—The importance of diagnosis as a continuous process in marital problems is stressed. The treatment plan depends upon a tentative diagnosis based on the attitudes of both clients, their present situation, the history of the marriage, and their personalities as expressed in their marriage. For adequate interpretation, a knowledge of the psychological determinants of behavior and an understanding of the mores and the religion of groups are essential. Treatment may be modified as new material comes to light or as a testing process alters the diagnosis.—V. M. Stark.

1238. Slater, Eliot, & Slater, Patrick. A study in the assessment of homosexual traits. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1947, 21, 61-74.—The selective vocabulary test consists of 40 words known to men but relatively unfamiliar to women and a complementary set of words known primarily to women. The masculinity-femininity score is obtained by taking into account the general vocabulary level, then noting the relative number of words from each sex group. The test is said to be more discriminating than the longer one by Terman and Miles. Included in this report are several sets of observations. (1) Observations made during the preparation of the test. A total of 277 suggested words are classified. (2) Observations on a sample of 50 normal men (surgical in-patients). These are compared with a sample of 15-year old school boys. Analysis of variance is presented for the effects of age and marital status on femininity scores. (3) Observations on 37 male homosexuals. The case histories are summarized and scores presented. While their average scores deviate in the expected direction, the homosexuals form a heterogeneous group.—E. R. Hilgard.

1239. Symonds, Percival M. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) The sentence completion test as a projective technique. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 320-329.—A 100-item sentence completion test, used as a projective technique in the assessment program of the Office of Strategic Services, is compared with the overall ratings from the O.S.S. reports. The test does not differentiate men with high and low ratings, even though the same 6 variables are scores. Intensive analysis of individual reports and tests suggests that the S.C. test projects the unconscious trends and motives of the individual, thus explaining the origins or dynamics of present personality traits as revealed in the report. The S.C. test seems to reveal anxieties and hostilities whereas the report reveals only the rationalizations or sublimated motives. Until the dynamics of unconscious processes are better understood, predictions can safely be made only from present behavior and personality, and the S.C. test is not a safe guide for prediction.—C. M. Harsh.

1240. Thompson, Clare Wright (Langley Porter Clinic, San Francisco, Calif.), & Magaret, Ann. Differential test responses of normals and mental defectives. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 285-293.—Responses on the Stanford-Binet, Form L, obtained from 441 defectives were compared with responses of the standardization group. By a chi squared analysis 30 items differentiated the groups. The defectives were superior on 11 of these items and inferior on 18 items. Rote memory items are relatively harder for defectives than for normals, although the reverse is generally believed. The data do not support the hypotheses (1) that items dependent upon practical experience are simpler for the older defectives, or (2), that defectives are inferior on items in which "rigidity" is a handicap. There is some support, however, for the hypothesis that the difficult differentiating items are more heavily loaded with McNemar's general factor for the Stanford-Binet.—C. M. Harsh.

[See also abstracts 1272, 1334, 1335.]

TREATMENT METHODS

1241. Black, John D. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Must we frighten our students? A reply to Landsman and De Martino. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 527-528.—The dangers attending the use of techniques of therapy by students of clinical psychology has been much overstressed by Landsman and De Martino (see 21:3377). Classmates do not naively accept the pronouncements of psychology majors. Neither do psychology majors go about indiscriminately hypnotizing people. In many cases good is done when a person "pours out his griefs," whether or not the listener is a psychology major. Lastly, since we have no clear answers as to the most effective techniques of therapy, it may be good for the student to do some experimenting.—L. J. Timm.

1242. Dorcus, Roy M., (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) & Kirkmer, Frank. The use of hypnosis in the suppression of intractable pain. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 406.—Abstract.

1243. Flescher, Joachim. La "funzione di scarica" dell'elettroshock ed il problema dell'ansia. (The "function of discharge" of electric shock and the problem of anxiety.) *Psicoanalisi*, 1946, 2, 85-89.—Anxiety in man is nothing else than a psychic surrogate of a missing defensive and aggressive reaction. Neurotic anxiety is more disproportionate to outer stimuli, the greater the congestion of the aggressive instinct (unconscious) in the subject. It is here that the psycho-dynamic problem of electric shock meets with that of anxiety. Both refer to common instinctive situation with the difference that the epileptic attack represents an influx of energy through the motor system, while anxiety is identified with an attempt to block the aggressive energies mobilized by the danger in the psychic system whose ability to neutralize violent affective matters is infinitely small. Through the

psycho-dynamic results given in evidence by the author, electric shock represents the best therapeutic method in mental diseases in which the individual is forced into the position of being unable to get rid of mobilized aggressions.—*M. Stuparich.*

1244. Jacobson, Edmund. Relaxation training of flyers in the United States Navy—preliminary report based on Neufeld's "Brief evaluation of the relaxation training program." *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 424.—Abstract.

1245. Jung, Carl Gustav. Die psychologie der Übertragung; erläutert anhand einer alchemistischen Bilderreihe. (The psychology of transference; interpreted by means of a series of alchemic pictures.) Zürich: Rascher, 1946. xii, 283 p.—According to the preface this book has been written for psychotherapists who have sufficient experience with the phenomenon of transference. Jung continues to discuss the intimate relation between alchemy and the phenomena of the unconscious which he had set forth in a previous monograph, "Psychologie und Alchemie." (22: 214) It is also meant as an introduction of another, more comprehensive work on the phenomenology of contrast and the synthesis of contrast in the alchemy, which Jung intends to publish in the 6th volume of the *Psychologische Abhandlungen*. The first part, "Introductory meditations on the problem of transference," prepares the reader for the analogies between alchemic concepts of the 16th century and the phenomena of transference as found in psychotherapeutic practice. The second part, "The pictorial series of the *Rosarium Philosophorum* as a basis for the representation of the phenomena of transference," consists of 10 chapters, each including the reproduction of one or two of the symbolic pictures (named "The Mercury Fountain," "King and Queen," "The Purification" and the like). In his conclusions the author advances his opinion that the theory of alchemy is principally a projection of those unconscious archetypes which also appear in the dreams, visions and delusions of individuals. 201-item bibliography.—*R. Lassner.*

1246. Mateo Alonso, A. (Division of Mental Hygiene, Caracas, Venezuela.) El valor real de la shock-terapia. (The real value of shock-therapy.) *Bol. Hosp., Caracas*, 1947, 46, 111-127.—On the basis of Venezuelan and foreign statistics on the results of shock-therapy a comparison is made between the therapeutic and the spontaneous remissions of cyclophrenia and schizophrenia. The conclusions drawn are: (1) The spontaneous remissions are more stable, last longer, and are more complete than those induced by therapeutic means; (2) dementia or a defective post state is less accentuated in the cases treated by shock-therapy; (3) the value of shock-therapy has been exaggerated inasmuch as the cure of the psychosis can not be attributed to it save in the sense of a measure of benefit to the personality from the interruption of the phases and seizures; (4) it appears beyond doubt that shock-therapy accelerates the termination of the schizo-

phrenic phases and seizures in direct proportion to the earliness of its application.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1247. Miller, Helen E. (Mooseheart (Ill.) Laboratory for Child Research.) Play therapy for the problem child. *Publ. Hlth Nurs. Bull., N. Y.*, 1947, 39, 294-296; 309.—In play therapy endeavor is made to help the problem child to experience the kind of relationship with an adult which will accord him the warmth and acceptance, the lack of which originally caused his behavior difficulties. The problem child is one who lacking a sense of security and the feeling of inner worth, develops substitute habits which constitute problem behavior. In play therapy the child indulges spontaneously in play with toys in an atmosphere of acceptance and spontaneity where his inhibitions are relaxed. Finally his social relationships improve to the point where he no longer needs the special relationship with the therapist, and he himself voluntarily terminates the treatment.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1248. Moriarty, John D., (1052 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles, Calif.) & Siemens, John C. Electroencephalographic study of electric shock therapy. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1947, 57, 712-718.—Previous to unidirectional electric shock therapy the EEGs of 106 psychotic men showed no significant differences from normal subjects. After several shock treatments electroencephalographic changes were evident in almost all patients. 73% of the patients were sufficiently improved to be classified as recovered. An analysis of the EEGs of the improved patients before and after shock gave no indication of a significant difference from the EEGs of the patients who did not recover. It is concluded in regard to psychotic patients that "the electroencephalogram does not offer a prognostic guide in electric shock therapy," and that "changes in cerebral physiology registered in the electroencephalogram do not give a direct clue to the mechanism of healing in electric shock therapy."—*K. S. Wagoner.*

1249. Nathanson, Yale S., & Nathanson, Juliet E. (2048 Pine St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.) Manual of corrective speech exercises. Philadelphia: Jo Nathanson, 1947, 36 p.—The correction of defective speech requires the consideration of personality factors, mental status, environment, interest and vocation, as well as health and physical development. The psychologist, physician, and speech correctionist should combine skills in such a program. To effect proper functioning of the speech mechanism exercises should be employed which consider 3 basic requirements. (1) Proper breathing must be developed. (2) Lips, tongue, and cheeks should be exercised to establish precision. (3) Tonal quality and range should be achieved by suitable methods. 5091 words were selected from frequency lists and were analyzed phonetically. These words were arranged to introduce only one new sound at a time. The words are presented in 100 sections which fall into the following 9 major groups: continuants, linguo-dentals, bi-labials, labio-dentals, inter- or post-dentals, front-palatals, back-palatals, linguals, and

aspirate. Each of the 100 sections contains sentences as well as words.—*Jack Matthews.*

1250. Rogers, Carl R. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Some observations on the organization of personality. *Amer. Psychologist* 1947, 2, 358-368.—Non-directive therapy provides an opportunity to observe the inner dynamics of personality as they proceed with a minimum of interference from the therapist. It appears that the perception of self is a basic factor influencing the behavior and adjustment of the individual. Under certain conditions the individual can reorganize his field of perception, including the way he perceives himself. Successful therapy is not a solution of problems. It gives a feeling of freedom and contentment which follows from an accurate and realistic perception of the self. The conditions necessary for this reorganization are an atmosphere of permissiveness and understanding and assistance in focusing upon the perception of self. In clinical psychology and personality research the therapist must study the individual from within the individual's own particular frame of reference. Secondly, the implication is that effective treatment is concerned with the internal unification of the individual and not with environmental changes. Thirdly, it appears that personality attributes and psychological abilities are not fixed but are alterable.—*L. J. Timm.*

1251. Rusk, Howard A. (N. Y. U. Coll. Med., New York.) Rehabilitation—the third phase of medical care. *Cincinnati J. Med.*, 1947, 28, 517-524.—The third phase of medical care takes the patient from the bed to the job, offsets the deconditioning phenomena of bed rest, and prevents the harmful psychological sequelae which often result from extended hospitalization. The danger of "hospitalitis" with accompanying loss of ambition and initiative, boredom and frustration, has been greatly reduced in the veterans hospitals where comprehensive, dynamic rehabilitation programs are now in operation.—*G. W. Knox.*

1252. Saunders, J. R. (Westbrook Sanatorium, Richmond, Va.) A review of some of the past and present types of psychiatric therapy. *Virginia med. Mon.*, 1947, 74, 195-199.—Therapeutic procedures of a psychiatric nature are briefly traced from ancient times to the present day.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1253. Shaffer, Laurance F. (Columbia U., New York.) The problem of psychotherapy. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 459-467.—Earlier explanations of psychotherapy, and even current ones, operate principally on the level of action. They are of value to the practicing therapist but they are not adequate for the needs of research, discovery, and development. Since psychotherapy gives significant help to only 40 to 60% of the clients the need to improve it is great. Research should start by testing hypotheses derived from a number of postulates and definitions which are commonly agreed upon. An observation of what occurs in the psychotherapeutic interview suggests 3 hypotheses: (1) An outstanding

characteristic of the neurotic or maladjusted person is his inability to control his own behavior. (2) Normal persons control their behavior by the use of language signals, including the subvocal and the gestural. (3) It follows that psychotherapy can be approached as a learning process through which a person acquires an ability to speak to himself in appropriate ways so as to control his own conduct. The author discusses the implications of these hypotheses. 19 references.—*L. J. Timm.*

1254. Solomon, Alfred P. The hostile dependent behavior factor in rehabilitation of veterans with psychoneuroses and of the industrially injured with psychologically protracted convalescence. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1947, 57, 777.—Abstract.

1255. Strauss, E. B. Quo Vadimus? *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1947, 21, 1-11.—The presidential address read before the Medical Section of the British Psychological Society, January 1946. It includes reflections upon the recent history of psychotherapy and especially of psychoanalysis. Preference is given to Jungian as opposed to Freudian interpretations, although eclecticism is recommended.—*E. R. Hilgard.*

1256. Weil, André A. (10528 Park Lane, Cleveland, O.) & Brinegar, Willard C. Electroencephalographic studies following electric shock therapy; observations on fifty-one patients treated with unidirectional current. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1947, 57, 719-729.—The preshock EEGs of 51 female patients with various neuropsychiatric conditions were compared with the EEG 4 days and 14 days after 3 to 20 shock treatments using unidirectional fluctuating current. Preshock EEGs were normal for 59%, questionable for 27%, and pathologic for 14% of the patients. Postshock records indicated that (1) a longer course of treatment was necessary for patients with an abnormal preshock EEG, (2) abnormal EEGs 2 weeks after the last shock treatment were usually noted in patients requiring further hospitalization, (3) the chance of improvement, following shock therapy, appeared greater in patients with normal EEGs.—*K. S. Wagoner.*

[See also abstracts 1101, 1177, 1257, 1260, 1284, 1292, 1308.]

CHILD GUIDANCE

1257. Bornstein, Berta. Hysterical twilight states in an eight-year-old child. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 229-240.—The analysis of this 8-year-old girl extended over a period of 11 months. During the twilight states the patient recognized everybody but her father; afterwards she showed complete amnesia for her aggressive behavior during the episode. "The twilight state permitted the discharge of the patient's incestuous wishes, although only in distorted form. . . . The tolerance of frustration and the attempt to leave the place of temptation appear to be typical of twilight states and fugues."—*G. G. Thompson.*

1258. Castner, Burton M. The clinical program of the California Youth Authority. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 414.—Abstract.

1259. Friedlander, Kate. Psychoanalytic orientation in child guidance work in Great Britain. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 343-357.—Examples are drawn from the author's work to illustrate that much of the therapeutic work in a child guidance clinic is educational in nature. By educating the parents along the lines of psychoanalytic principles one can obtain quick and lasting results with referred children. The percentage of cases of this type is much higher than that of children who need psychoanalysis. Since psychoanalytic treatment of individual children is time consuming and expensive, an educational program directed toward parents and adolescents enables the child guidance center to serve the needs of the entire community more satisfactorily. The establishment of such a program in England is described.—G. G. Thompson.

1260. Hall, Jenny Waelder. The analysis of a case of night terror. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 189-227.—The analysis of a 7-year-old boy suffering from night terrors is reported in some detail "because it is outstanding among those few case histories of child analyses that have appeared in the literature." The analysis extended over a period slightly longer than 1.5 years. Ambivalence toward the father, guilt feelings over sexual activities, and castration fears are illustrated in this report. A follow-up interview, 7 years after the termination of the analysis, showed no signs of recurrence of the symptoms and apparently normal puberty.—G. G. Thompson.

1261. Hawkey, M. Lawry. The witch and the bogey; archetypes in the case study of a child. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1947, 21, 12-29.—The record of interviews of a girl 8-years old when treatment began. In all there were 148 visits to the clinic over a period of 2½ years. She was referred because of a squint and general nervousness. The problem had begun at the birth of a brother when she was 2. Many episodes relating to birth appeared in the play situation. The witch and bogey showed up in a number of games and stories, and in a series of puppet shows. The witch and bogey are said to represent archetypes as required by Jung's theory. The child makes use of them in solving her problems, in this case coming to accept the sexual relations between her parents.—E. R. Hilgard.

1262. Smalzried, Newell T. A trial coordination of formal testing and therapy in a child guidance clinic. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 420.—Abstract.

1263. Turgel, Irene. Report on an evacuation hostel in Yorkshire. *Ment. Hlth. Lond.*, 1947, 6, 36-39.—A special hostel for children with serious social problems is recommended. The experience of one such hostel is very briefly presented including a statement of the type of problem handled and the form of treatment given.—M. E. Wright.

[See also abstracts 1141, 1208, 1275, 1280, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1290, 1300, 1309, 1311.]

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

1264. Diamond, Solomon. (Vocational Advisory Service, New York.) The Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scales and certain vocational aptitude tests. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 24, 279-282.—Sub-tests of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale are divided into 3 groups designated as the linguistic, clerical, and spatial. A factor analysis is reported for these group scores and scores of the O'Rourke Survey of Vocabulary, Form X4, the Minnesota Spatial Relations Test, and the Minnesota Clerical Test. Study of the coefficients of the rotated factors shows a fairly high degree of correspondence between each of the groups of Wechsler-Bellevue sub-tests and the aptitude tests with which it is paired. The agreement among such pairs is in each case greater than the highest agreement found among the groups of Wechsler-Bellevue subtests. These relationships may be taken as evidence of the validity of the group scores as defined as indicators of linguistic, clerical, and spatial aptitudes.—M. Mercer.

1265. Harmon, Lindsey R. Test patterns in the vocational clinic. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1947, 7, 207-220.—The use of test patterns in the selection and guidance functions of personnel work is discussed.—S. Wapner.

1266. Wesley, S. M., Stewart, Barbara, & Corey, Douglas. A study of the intra-individual relationships between interest and ability. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 411.—Abstract.

[See also abstract 1375.]

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

1267. Bobon, Jean. (U. Liege, Belgium.) Contribution à l'étude des phénomènes régressifs en psychopathologie. Les pseudo-glossolalies ludiques et magiques. (A contribution to the study of regressive phenomena in psychopathology. Ludical and magical pseudo-glossolalias.) *J. belge Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1947, 47, 219-238.—This is a case report on a 39 year old woman, who was mentally deficient and illiterate and who exhibited delusions of persecution. Her ordinary language is a phonetic French with many deformations and neo-formations of French words. Under narcohypnosis her speech does not show the ordinary deformations, while in an excited state the distortions are increased.—F. C. Sumner.

1268. Heuyer, G. Proposition d'une loi concernant l'assistance aux malades mentaux. (A proposal of a law concerning assistance to the mentally ill.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1945, 103, 245-267.—The law of 1838 with respect to public assistance of the mentally ill constitutes unfortunately the legislation obtaining in France today. It interposes a barrier, without scientific or social justification, to rapid assistance and treatment of the mentally ill. The author draws up the text of a law which he proposes should replace the law of 1838.—F. C. Sumner.

1269. Hiranandani, Kaku M. Mental dyspepsia and derangements. *Indian med. Rec.*, 1947, 67, 77-84.—Forms, causes, and therapies of mental disorders are enumerated and briefly described.—F. C. Sumner.

1270. Martelli, F. (*Psychiatric Hosp., Novara, Italy.*) Aprassie e funzioni "psico-spaziali." (Apraxie and construction of space.) *Arch. Psicol., Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1947, 8, 172-186.—The observation and discussion of various apraxic syndromes indicate that a constructive psychic function controls the ability to act in space and time. Clinical material is analyzed and the genesis of the representation of space as an abstraction is discussed. 57-item bibliography.—R. Calabresi.

1271. Schwartz, L. Verdrängung oder Enthemmung? (Repression or disinhibition?) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 37-46; 148-156.—Janet's critical attitude towards Freud's concept of repression is discussed. Many neurotic symptoms are the results of the loss of inhibitory functions of higher mental and nervous processes rather than of repression.—K. F. Muensinger.

[See also abstracts 1147, 1234, 1235.]

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

1272. Boehm, Alice E., & Sareson, Seymour B. Does Wechsler's formula distinguish intellectual deterioration from mental deficiency? *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 356-358.—Wechsler's index of deterioration can not be trusted to distinguish mental loss from mental deficiency if there is a familial tendency to score low in some of the Don't Hold tests. In a group of 22 familial defectives (aged 15 to 61) with a record of early retardation in school, 17 showed significant loss of 10% or more by the formula. In one case a "loss" of 39% was reduced to nil when Similarities or Picture Arrangement was substituted for Arithmetic in the Don't Hold tests. In this same case achievement tests showed improvement over 15 years, contradicting the deterioration index when Arithmetic was included.—C. M. Harsh.

1273. Dennis, Wayne. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) Animistic thinking in the feeble-minded. *Ment. Hlth Bull.*, 1947, 25, 16.—Abstract and discussion.

1274. Mailloux, Noël. Les aspects psychologiques du problème de la débilité mentale. (Psychological aspects of the problem of mental retardation.) *Rev. Psychol., Montreal*, 1947, 1, 135-144.—Physiological development is watched closely, and any signs of retardation are noted, but many signs of mental retardation may be ignored. Personality and integrative shortcomings, as well as intellectual, are discussed. Institutionalization should do much more than merely provide necessities of life, since the backward usually realize their condition and need human consideration. They are qualitatively as well as quantitatively different from the normal.—R. W. Husband.

[See also abstracts 1240, 1318.]

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

1275. Bakwin, Harry. Poor appetite in young children. *J. Pediat.*, 1947, 31, 584-586.—The etiology and treatment of poor appetite in children from 1 to 5 years are discussed. Emphasis is placed on a clear understanding of the causative mechanisms in treatment.—M. C. Templin.

1276. Boven, W. Rongeurs d'ongles et rougisseurs; un chapitre de caractérologie. Observations et réflexions sur les tics. (Nail-biters and blushers; a chapter of characterology. Observations and reflections on tics.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1945, 55, 41-56.—Tic-movements are not altogether meaningless. They are reactions become symbolical and magical, with a sedative and curative virtue in the unconscious of the tiqueurs. The author draws attention to two kinds of tiqueurs: nail-biters and blushers with whom he has had considerable experience. Nail-biters exhibit a remarkable inclination to impatience and to irritation, to a sort of compromise between impulsion and restraint in which anger is the excitant and fear the element of restraint. The 2 major traits of nail-biters are: excessive introversion and inclination to anger. Blushers exhibit a certain reserve, an endeavor to preserve jealously their intimate personality from intrusion, an extreme fear of criticism and ridicule, a tendency to play hide and seek. The 2 major traits of blushers are: a ticklish self-love and a vigilance in guarding their reserve.—F. C. Sumner.

1277. Buhler, Charlotte. (*Los Angeles, (Calif.), County Hosp.*) Rorschach studies on alcoholism. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 405-406.—Abstract.

1278. Cason, Hulsey. (*U. S. Public Health Service, Springfield, Mo.*) The concept of the psychopath. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 399.—Abstract.

1279. Flournoy, Henri. Une curieuse tentative de suicide avec emmurement volontaire. (A curious attempt at suicide by voluntary immurement.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1946, 56, 221-232.—A case without parallel is reported of a 31 year old celibate who in 1915 attempted suicide by having a vagabond immure him in a subterranean cave in the Swiss mountains. Rescued by youths who happened to be exploring the caves, the would-be-suicide was interned at the Asylum of Waldau. Subsequent to his release he married a widow much older than himself and after her death a second widow whom he deserted. July 20, 1924 his cadaver with a revolver was found in a forest near Zurich. The author speculates as to the motive behind the attempt at suicide by voluntary immurement, seeing in it a yearning to return to the mother surrogated in Mother Earth, and later in the widow old enough almost to be his mother whom he first married.—F. C. Sumner.

1280. Freud, Anna. The psychoanalytic study of infantile feeding disturbances. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 119-132.—The following causes of feeding disturbance are discussed: organic (ill health,

lowered vitality), non-organic disturbance of the instinctive process itself (conflicts between child's needs and environmental controls), and neurotic feeding disturbances (conflicts with child's libidinal and aggressive tendencies). Under the latter category several types of possible conflict are considered: interference with oral pleasures, repression of anal pleasures, oral-sadistic conflicts, struggles during the oedipus complex with subsequent regression. "Considerate handling of the child's feeding with a reasonable amount of self-determination, to safeguard the child's appetite, makes the function of eating less vulnerable and less favorable ground for neurotic superstructures." 18 references.—G. G. Thompson.

1281. Gerard, Margaret W. The psychogenic tic in ego development. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 133-162.—Simple tics, consisting of a rapid contraction of a group or groups of muscles occurring at irregular intervals without evidence of an appropriate purpose, were investigated through the analysis of 13 cases, 10 children and 3 adults. All of the cases were analyzed for a year or longer. "At its onset, the tic was an appropriate response . . . only later the tic continued to occur in other situations fraught with anxiety for the child, but in which the movement was no longer an appropriate reaction." Tics have their genesis in a conflict between the aggressive impulses and the drive for love and dependence. Early analysis of children combined with appropriate changes in their environments provide more extensive and permanent cures than analysis of adults. "This difference can be explained by the fact that the young child is still in a developmental stage and his methods of reaction are much less fixed than are those of the adult." 4 case summaries are presented. 13 references.—G. G. Thompson.

1282. Harris, R. E., & Ives, V. M. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) A study of the personality of alcoholics. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 405.—Abstract.

1283. Katan, Anny. Experiences with enuretics. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 241-255.—The author distinguishes certain groups of enuretic cases according to the nature of the trauma causing the enuresis: loss of loved person who trained child in cleanliness, jealousy of baby brother or sister, trauma on discovery of the difference between the sexes, trauma from an operation. The author discusses the relative difficulty of treating children whose enuresis has been evoked by each type of trauma. 2 case histories of successful analyses are reported. One of these case histories is based on an analysis conducted by the child's mother.—G. G. Thompson.

1284. Lemere, Frederick. (Shadel Sanitarium, Seattle, Wash.) Psychological factors in the conditioned-reflex treatment of alcoholism. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1947, 8, 261-264.—Important psychological factors which are adjuncts to effective conditioned reflex treatment are: a genuine desire on the part of the patient to stop drinking, a realization

on the part of the patient that the pain of drinking is more powerful than the pleasure, a stiff fee, a hospital devoted solely to the alcoholic, limitation of psychotherapy to help in solution of immediate and obvious personal problems, education of the patient to complete abstinence, follow-up.—W. L. Wilkins.

1285. Maenchen, Anna. A case of superego disintegration. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 257-262.—The superego disintegration of a 12-year-old boy is described and interpreted. The patient's ego and superego had never been strong or well integrated, because he was an unwanted child and felt rejected. When his father was removed from the home under humiliating circumstances, the patient lost his ego-substitute and his superego was shattered. Consequently, the boy became increasingly aggressive (energy from the superego flowed back into the id) and narcissistic (energy from the ego-ideal flowed back to the ego). The author questions whether this process will take place in millions of European children where the group ideal of the Hitler youth and the Balilla has fallen to pieces.—G. G. Thompson.

1286. Monroe, Russell R., & Drell, Hyman J. Oral use of stimulants obtained from inhalers. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1947, 135, 909-915.—This report on observations of the use of amphetamine extracted from inhalers by personnel in a military disciplinary barracks reviews the pharmacological aspects of this drug, and describes its use when extracted from inhalers. 25% of the inmate population used the drug and of these only 14% admitted using it in civil life. The outstanding subjective findings reported by inmates taking the drug were: (1) it makes time go faster; (2) increased feeling of happiness, and (3) increased talkativeness. Cessation of the drug produces withdrawal symptoms, chiefly weakness, depression, gastrointestinal disturbance, and tremor. All of 15 inmate users of the drug showed various types of personality defects. In 4 cases there were ideas of reference and hallucinations. There is the suggestion that psychotic manifestations might develop.—C. M. Louttit.

1287. Olden, Christine. Headline intelligence. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 263-269.—"There are people who when we first meet them appear to be interested, well-educated and well-informed. At closer acquaintance we find that their information is very superficial and that they do not feel inclined to learn more about any subject. . . . We shall deal with one type of intellectual disturbance, stressing one kind of pathological solution of the male castration complex." Findings based on the analysis of 3 male patients, 1 man and 2 boys in their latency periods, are reported. All 3 patients were only boys, had older sisters, weak fathers, and domineering mothers. All 3 suffered from extreme sensitivity, denial of causality, secretiveness, eating troubles, phobias of germs and sickness. The identification processes of these patients were never resolved because of the subordinated role of the fathers. Their castration fears made them regress to the stage of babyhood. Analysis was successful with one of the

boys; analysis had to be discontinued with the other patients for external reasons.—G. G. Thompson.

1288. Poli, Cesare. (*Psychiatric Hosp., Piacenza, Italy.*) Sulla genesi della allucinazione. (On the genesis of hallucinations.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1947, 8, 152-171.—A discussion of the more important theories on the genesis of hallucinations indicates that none of them gives a satisfactory explanation of this pathological symptom. A disturbance of consciousness seems to be present whenever false perceptions have the connotation of reality.—R. Calabresi.

1289. Randolph, Theron G. Allergy as a causative factor of fatigue, irritability, and behavior problems of children. *J. Pediat.*, 1947, 31, 560-572.—Irritability, fretfulness, and maladjustment at home and school may result from a fatigue syndrome of allergic origin. These cases may be chronically tired, sluggish and depressed, or hyperkinetic and hyperexcited. They are frequently considered "nervous" children. The allergic reactions should be brought under control before the significance of emotional factors can best be determined. 4 cases are reported.—M. C. Templin.

1290. Spitz, René A., & Wolf, Katherine M. Anaclitic depression; an inquiry into the genesis of psychiatric conditions in early childhood, II. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 313-342.—A psychiatric syndrome, classified as anaclitic depression, was observed in 19 infants living in a nursery. The symptoms, appearing typically in the second half of the first year, include weeping, withdrawal, loss of weight, intercurrent colds, eczema, and a gradual decline in the developmental quotient. The etiology of this type of depression is related to a loss of the love object and a total inhibition of attempts at restitution through the help of the body ego acting on anaclitic lines. The prognosis for recovery is good when the original love objects are returned to the infant within 3 months or when a satisfactory substitution for the original love objects can be provided. Theoretical assumptions concerning melancholia are discussed. 22 references. (see 20: 584).—G. G. Thompson.

[See also abstracts 1113, 1180, 1196, 1232, 1238, 1260, 1366.]

SPEECH DISORDERS

1291. Eustis, Richard S. The primary etiology of the specific language disabilities. *J. Pediat.*, 1947, 31, 448-455.—In a family tree covering 4 generations, 48% of the individuals over 6 years of age show one or more of the following conditions: left-handedness and ambidexterity, bodily clumsiness, and specific speech and reading disabilities. They run together frequently enough to constitute a syndrome which is characterized by a slow rate of neuromuscular maturation and probably implies a slow rate of myelination of motor and association nerve tracts. "It is suggested that this inherited tendency to delayed neuromuscular maturation is

the single factor from which all the various aspects of the syndrome may develop."—M. C. Templin.

1292. Heimann, Franz A., & O'Driscoll, Nora. The necessity for speech therapy among children; some suggestions as to methods of treatment. *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1947, 6, 43-45.—Since speech defects have far reaching social consequences, children who show any speech impairment should be referred for diagnosis and treatment. 3 types of speech abnormality are described: alalia, dyslalia, and stammer. The suggested treatment for the child involves psychiatric help and the services of a speech therapist. It is also essential to study and adjust the environment, i.e., the home, school and leisure activities of the child.—M. E. Wright.

1293. Jensen, Milton B. A case of extreme language disability concealed by stuttering. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 421.—Abstract.

1294. Krout, Maurice H. (*Chicago Psychological Institute, Chicago, Ill.*) Psychological diagnosis and treatment of aphasia. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 421.—Abstract.

1295. Quercy, —. La théorie bergsonienne de l'aphasie. (The Bergsonian theory of aphasia.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1945, 103, 113-133.—According to Bergson (see 22: 1053) the cerebral cortex is solely motor, the so-called sensory or imaginative centers are motor centers, memory is of the mind and not of the brain, our whole psychological past is conserved indestructibly in the unconscious. Bergson's theory of aphasia has 2 cardinal points: (1) the lesion prevents words or writings from releasing the suitable action in the motor centers erroneously called perceptive; (2) when the centers of application of the memories are destroyed, when the memories can no longer act from within upon the motor centers called imaginative, all cerebral action is then suspended to the past.—F. C. Sumner.

[See also abstracts 1053, 1249.]

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

1296. Abrahams, Joseph (*St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D. C.*), & McCorkle, Lloyd W. Analysis of a prison disturbance. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 330-341.—The organization of an Army Rehabilitation Center is described, with special reference to Area No. 1 where the psychopathic or anti-social men were detained for 6 months. The static life and lack of incentive led to weakening of super-ego control, paralleling the weakening of discipline. News of the war's end produced disruption and increasing disobedience to the apparently helpless authorities. The prestige of anti-social leadership is likened to a spread of holiday spirit which ended suddenly when a fire emergency and a show of force restored authority.—C. M. Harsh.

1297. Allen, Robert M. (*U. Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.*) Problems of parole. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1947, 38, 7-13.—The study investigates

the relationship between parole success or failure and various selected factors. It was found that no one factor is dominant, however, the employment factors are among the more important contributing to parole success or failure. Better methods of parole supervision are recommended and the necessity for planned medical and psychiatric treatment is pointed out. 11 references.—V. M. Stark.

1298. Arieff, Alex J., & Bowie, Carol G. *Psychiatric aspects of shoplifting*. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1947, 57, 777-778.—Abstract.

1299. Binder, Hans. (U. Basle, Switzerland.) *Zwang und Kriminalität*. (Compulsion and criminality.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1945, 55, 4-15.—The compulsion behind criminality does not spring from neurosis *per se*. When an alleged compulsion neurosis eventuates in criminal action the compulsion usually springs from psychotic and more frequently from anankastic psychopathic sources. In the few cases of compulsion neurosis without psychopathic foundation in which criminal acts are committed, the conversion of neurotic phantasies into criminal acts is to be related with non-neurotic factors such as exhaustion, menstruation, alcohol ingestion, etc. Illustrative cases are presented.—F. C. Sumner.

1300. McConnell, Elizabeth. (Juvenile Court, Charlotte, N. C.) *A court worker studies truancy cases*. *Understanding the Child*, 1947, 16, 119-124; 128.—A study was made of the current cases of truancy reported to the Charlotte, N. C., Juvenile Court. 4 cases are described which illustrate how the agencies involved can coordinate their efforts.—J. L. Gewirtz.

1301. Peterson, Virgil W. (Chicago, Ill.) *Crime Commission*. Why honest people steal. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1947, 38, 94-103.—Factors that contribute to the offense of embezzlement are listed as: (1) gambling; (2) extravagant living standards; (3) unusual family expense; (4) undesirable associates; (5) inadequate income. Suggestions are given for preventing embezzlement which involve rigid character investigation by employers, and adequate supervision of personnel.—V. M. Stark.

1302. Peterson, Virgil W. (Chicago Crime Commission, 79 W. Monroe St., Chicago 3, Ill.) *Why honest people steal; the embezzler*. Chicago Crime Commission, 1947. 15 p.—There is a marked frequency of embezzlement cases involving losses of large sums of money. Surety companies all over the United States were asked their opinions as to what factors cause employees to embezzle. An analysis of the replies indicates the following factors to be most frequently present: gambling, extravagant living standards, unusual family expense, undesirable associates, inadequate income. However the desire to steal is weighed against the risk of prompt detection; therefore proper accounting systems with checks and balances and efficient personnel supervision are important. It is also highly essential that the employer possess complete knowledge concerning

all persons who are to occupy positions of trust. Such steps will materially aid in the reduction of this important phase of the crime problem.—M. Mender.

1303. Schneider, Hans. *Zur Psychopathologie der Brandstiftung; mit einem Hinweis auf die Phänomenologie der Zwangserscheinungen und die Beziehungen von Neurose und Kriminalität*. (On the psychopathology of incendiarism; with a reference to the phenomenology of compulsion-phenomena and the relations of neurosis and criminality.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1946, 56, 239-259.—The case of an incendiary by name Johann Albi is presented. The case is diagnosed as a "pure" neurosis in which non-neurotic factors played no part. His impulse to set fires stemmed from a deep attachment to his mother and a hatred of his father. The mother, who had suffered much abuse from her husband, died when he was a boy of 8 years. The life history of the adult Johann Albi exhibited a dual personality: a pure, criminal neurotic and a solid, industrious, reliable man. The author is opposed to the conceptions of Muller and of Binder which are to the effect that neuroticism never leads to criminality unless non-neurotic factors such as psychosis or psychopathy are involved.—F. C. Sumner.

1304. von Hentig, Hans. (U. Kansas City, Mo.) *Redhead and outlaw; a study in criminal anthropology*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1947, 38, 1-6.—A few facts are presented which the author encountered in recent studies of American criminal history. The conclusion he reached was that the number of redheaded men among the noted outlaws surpassed their rate in the normal population.—V. M. Stark.

[See also abstracts 1211, 1258, 1317, 1408.]

PSYCHOSES

1305. Alliez, J., & Nosedá, M. *Considérations statistiques et cliniques sur les hallucinations olfactives et gustatives*. (Statistical and clinical considerations on olfactory and gustatory hallucinations.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1945, 103, 134-141.—This study is based on 5400 observations of all the men (2000) who entered the Saint-Pierre Asylum from 1925 to 1932 and of all the women (3400) who entered the same establishment from 1925 to 1938. Olfactory and gustatory hallucinations were present in only 95 patients (13 men and 82 women). 73 were chronic cases, the great majority being women (66), while 22 were acute cases. The hallucinatory odors are for the most part disagreeable while hallucinatory tastes are quite often indifferent or simply mentioned without indication of affective tone. These olfactory and gustatory hallucinations have been observed in 73 cases of chronic affections as follows: 55 cases with chronic hallucinatory psychosis; 7 with degenerative polymorphous delirium; 5 with dementia praecox; 4 with senile dementia and 2 with alcoholism. Olfactory hallucinations are exceptionally isolated i.e. not associated with other psychosensory manifestations but associated hallu-

cinations are the most frequent, olfactory-gustatory being encountered 31 times. The prognosis in olfactory and gustatory hallucinations is not always bad.—F. C. Sumner.

1306. Binswanger, Ludwig. *Der Fall Ellen West; eine anthropologisch-klinische Studie.* (The case of Ellen West. An anthropological-clinical study.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1945, 55, 16-40.—This is a study of a schizophrenic patient, Ellen West, in whom a mania for eating is counteracted by a phobia of becoming stout and ugly. Ellen West is ashamed before herself and not before other people.—F. C. Sumner.

1307. Binswanger, Ludwig. *Studien zum Schizophrenieproblem; der Fall Jürg Zünd.* (Studies on the problem schizophrenia; the case of Jürg Zünd.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1946, 56, 191-220.—The case of Jürg Zünd is a polymorphous form of schizophrenia simplex in which the dominant note is shame before other people. He fears erection of his sex organ, has a feeling that people see his scrotum hanging down flaccidly from non-use of his organ and on the other hand that they can see the suspensory which he wears as not seated properly. He fears social censure, has a feeling that others have formed a conspiracy against him, has a feeling of social ostracism, a feeling that he is not like other people. His parental history, his own life history, his self-portraits, his 2 performances on the Rorschach and his reactions on the Jung association experiment are presented in detail.—F. C. Sumner.

1308. Chapuis, R., & Georgi, F. *Traitements de choc dans les dépressions et les schizophrénies. Considérations catamnétiques et physiopathologiques.* (Shock treatments in depressions and schizophrenias. Catamnestic and physiopathological considerations.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1945, 55, 66-84.—This study is mainly concerned (1) with the stability of therapeutic remissions in schizophrenias, and (2) with psychophysical correlations and prognosis in melancholias. While the authors deem it premature to draw conclusions for publication concerning the constancy of obtained remissions in melancholias, they find in their cases of schizophrenia a stability of 52.2% of remissions over a period of 3 to 7 years since treatment—a figure almost twice as high as that of Bleuler's after 3 to 4.5 years from treatment. It is thought that the high stability in remissions is due here to the rigor and length with which the cures are applied. A psychophysical parallelism is obtained between diurnal variation in cholesterol-blood rhythm and the clinical evolution for 12 depressed and schizophrenic patients. With this test of cholesterol-blood rhythm it is possible to measure more accurately the duration of the malady.—F. C. Sumner.

1309. Geleerd, Elisabeth R. *A contribution to the problem of psychoses in childhood.* *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 271-291.—"The diagnosis of psychosis in childhood is made when children before puberty show in their behavior many similarities to the adult schizophrenic or manic-depressive pati-

ent." In this paper 3 adolescents and 7 patients between the ages of 6 and 13 are considered. The author concludes that the disorder of these cases was psychosis, most likely a forerunner of schizophrenia. These cases, especially the older ones, have a poor prognosis. They appear to demonstrate their most normal behavior in the presence of one adult. In other situations they have severe temper tantrums, are extremely aggressive, show little interest in other children, have infantile toilet habits, and masturbate openly. The author emphasizes the need for early diagnosis, and concludes that these children are suffering from an early disturbance of the ego development. These children are able to function normally only in the presence of a mother-substitute. Case summaries of 9 patients are presented. 26-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

1310. Haffter, Carl. (*Psychiatric Clinic, U. Basle, Switzerland.*) *Psychopathologie der Schizophrenie.* (Psychopathology of schizophrenia.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1946, 56, 54-74.—The literature of the last 15 years on the psychopathology of schizophrenia is reviewed under the following 3 captions: (1) works from the analytic-dynamic standpoint (understanding psychology); (2) works from the standpoint of phenomenology and functional analysis; (3) works from the philosophical-anthropological standpoint. 112-item bibliography.—F. C. Sumner.

1311. Hoffer, Willie. *Diaries of adolescent schizophrenics (hebephrenics).* *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 293-312.—An analysis of 2 adolescent diaries shows clearly that during the gradual and insidious onset of hebephrenia, the adolescent struggles to maintain contact with the self and the world of objects. "The diary of a psychotic should be considered in the light of the restitution process and the temptation to interpret it like a neurotic's diary should be resisted." In the 2 diaries considered each adolescent attempted restitution along a line for which he had fewest gifts. The author concludes, "Diaries of adolescents, rare or difficult to obtain as they may be, offer an opportunity for studying the pre-psychotic phase of schizophrenia from an unconventional viewpoint." 13 references.—G. G. Thompson.

1312. Magaret, Ann & Simpson, Mary. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) *A comparison of two measures of deterioration in psychotics.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 425.—Abstract.

1313. Malzberg, Benjamin. (*New York State Dept. Mental Hygiene, Albany.*) *A study of first admissions with alcoholic psychoses in New York State, 1943-1944.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1947, 8, 274-295.—Rate of first admissions with alcoholic psychoses decreased in New York from 1942 to 1944, and as a similar decrease occurred during the first World War there may be some relation between the incidence of mental disease and the state of the population during war. Such first admissions are more likely to be male, seasonal (summer being most frequent), younger than first admissions generally,

to include a larger percentage of persons with subnormal intelligence than other first admissions, to include persons with less education, and persons not married. Urban, Negro, and Irish-born have higher rates of such admission than rural, white, Italian-, or Russian-born.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1314. Tramer, M. *Katamnesen einiger schizophrener Erfinder.* (Katamneses of a few schizophrenic inventors.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1945, 55, 175-183.—4 cases of schizophrenic inventors whom the author has observed upwards to 18 years are here presented. Two died in 1939 and 1941 respectively. All 4 had about the same level of intelligence. They were of different body build. All 4 had a hereditary taint. Only 2 showed technical interests in youth. While the psychosis began from 25 to 38 years of age, the perpetual motion idea at which they all worked first put in its appearance around 40 years of age save in one patient at 26. Only one patient was ever able to be influenced psychotherapeutically. The perpetual motion idea appears to spring in these men out of a mystical-magical-cosmic complex in association with a need for recognition and with an urge to create new technical forms. Each of these schizophrenic inventors displayed a different character type in his inventive activity. The author is of the opinion that the therapeutic principle which worked in the one case consisted in a steering of the schizophrenic inventor to undertake something which grips the personality as a whole, mobilizes his self-activity in the direction of real life and sets free his still present creative energies.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1315. Wittman, Mary Phyllis. A proposed classification of fundamental psychotic behavior reactions. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 420.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 1052, 1212, 1233, 1246.]

PSYCHONEUROSES

1316. Dagnelle, Jacques. *Considérations sur les psychonévroses.* (A propos de la communication du 1^{er} décembre 1945, de Théo Henusse, sur le "Choix objectal des intersexuels"). (Reflections on the psychoneuroses. (Relative to the communication of December 1, 1945, of Theo Henusse, on the "Object-choice of intersexuels")). *J. belge Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1947, 47, 211-214.—As an internist, the author is convinced of the reality of the psychoneuroses, of their intimate relationship with the internal organism and of the psychological crisis of the thirties with all the social and conjugal troubles which flow from it. He believes that Theo Henusse was largely right in insisting on this psychological crisis of the early thirties but would be happy to see his somewhat confused notions made more concrete with endocrinological evidence, especially so in regard to his contention of the relation of intersexuality to the aptitude to psychoneurosis. The present author believes a more solid understanding should exist with respect to the psychoneuroses between internist, medical practitioner and psychotherapist to the end

of a concerted attack on the problem and that the foundation for such understanding and cooperation should be laid in the medical school.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1317. Heymann, K. *Ausdrucksphänomene bei Kleptomanie.* (Phenomena of expression in kleptomania.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 254-262.—Kleptomania does not involve the desire to possess things.—*K. F. Muensinger.*

1318. Miller, D. R. (Stanford U., Calif.) *Levels of aspiration of hysterics and neurasthenics.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 406.—Abstract.

1319. Shacter, Helen. (Veterans Rehabilitation Center, Chicago, Ill.) *Personality profiles of psychoneurotics before and after treatment.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 420.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 1245, 1257.]

PSYCHOSOMATICS

1320. Lockwood, Bruce C. *Psychiatry and psychosomatic medicine viewed by an internist.* *J. Mich. med. Soc.*, 1947, 46, 1183-1188.—Knowledge of the methods of recognition and treatment of the psychoneuroses should be a requirement and more generally understood by every physician. The author here gives a working outline of psychosomatic medicine covering etiology, diagnostic procedures, and treatment.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1321. Menninger, Karl. *Observations of a psychiatrist in a dermatology clinic.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1947, 11, 141-147.—From 6 weeks of observation in the Dermatology Section of the Mayo Clinic, a psychiatrist reports his impressions. The afflictions of the dermatological patient are obvious but his sufferings are greatly underestimated by those who have not experienced them. To the observer, sympathy is apt to be secondary to fear and revulsion. Patients come with a great variety of skin lesions, approximately one-third of which belong to the eczema neurodermatitis group, obscure in cause and difficult to treat. Here diagnosis is the least of the physician's troubles; "an effort to understand more about the patient than is presented by the skin lesion is essential to the proper management or cure or relief. The life history of the patient becomes more important than the lesion history." The psychiatrist can help but "the techniques of his own routine practice are not capable of direct transfer to the dermatological problem." A cooperative research program might lead to the definition of certain peculiar dermatological personality types, to the discovery of clues to the more efficacious treatment of refractory cases, and to the uncovering of more basic information in regard to the functioning of the skin in the total personality structure.—*W. A. Varvel.*

1322. Mentha, Henri. *A propos de médecine psychosomatique.* (In respect to psychosomatic medicine.) *Rev. méd. Suisse rom.*, 1947, 67, 386-400.—Psychosomatic medicine has brought home to the all-too materialistically oriented physician the

error of considering the body and not the whole man. Several cases are presented which are illustrative of the psychosomatic approach. The physician of the future will have either to combine within himself psychologist, analyst, ecclesiastic, and physician or else to work in close cooperation with those professions.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1323. **Mittelman, Bela.** (*Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.*) **Psychoanalytic observations on skin disorders.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1947, 11, 169-176.—One patient is reported in which an exudative skin eruption and angioneurotic edema reappeared in the course of psychoanalysis. A series of 5 attacks is described with the attending circumstances and the probable psychodynamic background. "The conflicting trends that were found correlated with the skin disorders here presented were the longing for affection and care, the fear of abandonment and attack, feelings of helplessness, hostility, aggression, hurt self-esteem, guilt, self-depreciation and self-abasement with anal coloring, and erotization of the skin. The fantasy content was that of obtaining love and care through warmth and cutaneous contact. The skin reactions changed their character with changes in the external traumatic situation and the internal conflict pattern. Once a skin pathology was established, the same pathological reaction could occur with shift in the dominant conflict pattern."—*W. A. Varvel.*

1324. **Page, Irvine H.** (*Cleveland (O.) Clinic Foundation.*) **The nature and treatment of arterial hypertension.** *Cincinnati J. Med.*, 1947, 28, 387-394.—The genesis of hypertension is both somatic (pressor agents and increased vasomotor activity) and psychogenic. The disordered psyche of the patient is just beginning to be understood. Excessive nervousness based on emotional states contributes greatly towards keeping the blood pressure elevated. "Progressive relaxation," psychoanalysis and psychiatric guidance has its place in the treatment of some patients. Treatment may also include cultivating serenity, coming to terms with the inevitable, living a life of moderation, avoiding fatigue, increasing rest periods, and participating in activities in which the patient is aware of his influence.—*G. W. Knox.*

1325. **Paulett, J. D.** (*Postgraduate Med. Sch. London, Eng.*) **Low back pain.** *Lancet*, 1947, 253, 272-276.—Psychiatric study was made of 25 military patients (average age, 32.5 years; average length of service, 6 years) reporting low back pain but without apparent organic complication. In all cases evidence of personality defect was found—immaturity, dullness, hypochondriasis, anxiety state, neurosis in childhood or in the family, etc. Comparison with the reaction of 10 normal controls to induced pain (0.2 cc. of 10% silver nitrate injected into the lumbar muscles) demonstrated on differences in sensitivity to pain between the normal and the neurotic personalities. The above and certain medical evidence reported lead the authors to regard low back pain as a psychosomatic manifestation.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

1326. **Rosenbaum, Milton.** (*U. Cincinnati Coll. Med., O.*) **Psychogenic headache.** *Cincinnati J. Med.*, 1947, 28, 7-16.—Three cases are presented to illustrate some of the psychogenic factors which produce headaches. These headaches may originate on a psychological level with symbolic meanings or they may represent physiological correlates and results of emotional conditions. The latter may involve functional changes in the cerebral and cranial vascular system or increased muscular tension around the head and neck.—*G. W. Knox.*

1327. **Rosenbaum, Milton, & Kapp, Frederic T.** (*U. of Cincinnati Coll. Med., O.*) **Psychosomatic conference of the Cincinnati General Hospital.** *Cincinnati J. Med.*, 1947, 28, 582-593.—Psychogenic factors of an ulcerative colitis case, are described. A correlation was observed between diarrhea and psychological environmental factors. An extensive psychiatric consultation revealed that the patient, age 38, single, had had 4 episodes of ulcerative colitis following the below mentioned 4 socio-psychogenic situations; (1) during a period of mourning for her father, (2) during an injury suffered by her stepmother (her only companion), (3) during a housekeeper's intrusion which upset the mother-daughter relationship, and (4) after she could no longer sleep in the same bed with her stepmother. When informed that she could return home, the statement precipitated a spike of fever, watery bowel movement, and gas pains.—*G. W. Knox.*

1328. **Ruesch, Jurgen.** (*U. Calif. Med. Sch., San Francisco.*) **What are the known facts about psychosomatic medicine at the present time?** *J. soc. Casework*, 1947, 28, 291-296.—Consideration is made of the influence of psychological phenomena upon the body; of the cultural influences; and of the influence of physiological factors upon the psyche. The psychological phenomena are seen to be comprised of 5 factors (1) hysterical symptoms which solve the individual's conflict temporarily; (2) physical activity which is the result of conscious or unconscious attitudes or desires; (3) vascular, gastrointestinal, and pain syndromes which are the result of frustrations; (4) conditioning of an illness with a psychological experience; and (5) the direct result of treatment in medicine. With respect to cultural factors, the author concludes that psychosomatic symptoms are the result of middle class ideology and are also to be found among individuals who are in the state of culture change. The physiological factors that affect the psyche are demonstrated to be external appearance; the limitation of function following injury or disease; and the relationship between specific glands and behavior. 14 references.—*V. M. Stark.*

1329. **Wittkower, Eric D.** (*Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London.*) **The psychological aspects of skin disease: I. Seborrheic dermatitis. II. Psoriasis. III. Pompholyx.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1947, 11, 148-168.—Two hour psychiatric interviews covering the patient's clinical and life histories were conducted for military samples of

100 cases of seborrheic dermatitis, 86 of psoriasis, and 50 of pompholyx. Findings are organized under the headings of previous personality patterns, life situation at onset, illustrative examples, and reaction to illness. Seborrheic patients presented an obsessional character with difficulties in social contacts as the most prominent feature. "Unless supplemented by adequate psychological care, local treatment alone is unlikely to safeguard against relapses." Psoriasis was not physically or mentally bound to any one personality type, but the number of emotionally maladjusted individuals in the sample was far in excess of a cross section of the population. Four-fifths of the pompholyx patients had been emotionally maladjusted prior to the onset of their skin disorder; narcissism was a common feature in the predisposition. The disease was used in a manner familiar in hysterical conditions as a means of evasion and as a means of self punishment. It is likely to respond to short psychotherapy. 19 references (see also 20: 4185)—*W. A. Varvel.*

1330. Wolff, Harold G. The development of methods for assaying the neurotic potentialities of the individual casualty for the purpose of ascertaining the management of convalescence and rehabilitation and estimating prognosis. (Contract OEM-cmr 211, Progress reports Oct. 14, 1943—Oct. 15, 1945. 1945; Publ. Bd. No. L 77630.) Washington, D. C.: U. S. Dep. Commerce, 1947. 20 p. \$1.00, microfilm; \$2.00, photostat.—A description is given of the operation of the Cornell Selectee Index. The relation of personality disturbances to duration of convalescence from acute respiratory infections was studied at a number of Army camps and hospitals. The Selectee index was used in the study. It was found that in a percentage of the patients, convalescence was delayed because of personality disturbances.—(Courtesy *Bibl. scient. industr. Rep. U. S. Dep. Commerce.*)

1331. Wolff, Stewart, & Wolff, Harold G. An experimental study of changes in gastric function in response to varying life experiences. *Rev. Gastroenterol.*, 1947, 14, 419-426.—Observations of changes in gastric function in response to adverse life situations made on a variety of patients but mainly in a subject with a large gastric fistula which permitted direct examination of the stomach. Gastric hyperactivity was observed associated frequently with heartburn and epigastric pain of a gnawing quality which was more intense during periods when the stomach was empty and which was usually relieved by the taking of food. Gastric hypoactivity, on the other hand, was observed accompanied by feelings of fullness in the epigastrium and nausea. The principal difference between the emotional reactions accompanying gastric hyperfunction and hypofunction appeared to be in whether or not the subject considers defeat at the hand of his adverse situation as a *fait accompli*. In the hypoactive stomach the individual considers himself defeated. Nausea expresses his distaste for the situation.—*F. C. Sumner.*

[See also abstracts 1137, 1141, 1289.]

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

1332. Catalano, Angelo. *Malattia dei tics convulsivi con coprolalia ed impulso a mordere da trauma cranico o da encefalite epidemica.* (Convulsive tic syndrome with coprolalia and impulsive tendency to bite following head injury or epidemic encephalitis.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1946, 7, 367-378. A case of progressive tics syndrome in a boy with negative anamnesis who suffered from an undetermined acute disease with high fever and headache at the age of 7, and from head injury at 10, is described. Changes in personality, school and home adjustment, and intellectual efficiency were observed only after the head trauma. Hyperactivity, irritability, and uncontrollable behavior were the first symptoms of personality change. Then flexory movements of the head and limbs set in. Tics became increasingly widespread and included also phonic tics. The impulse to bite had an impulsive connotation. Loss of appropriate emotional reactions and lowered ethical standards were observed to a marked degree. In this case an organic disease, toxic or traumatic in nature, seems to have determined the degenerative process which is considered to be the cause of the tics syndrome. 57 references.—*R. Calabresi.*

1333. Cobb, Stanley. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston.) Photoc driving as a cause of clinical seizures in epileptic patients. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1947, 58, 70-71.—It is pointed out that the form of the EEG in petit mal seizures resembles the form which occurs as a result of photic driving. Clinical observations presented by the author on 3 epileptic subjects who exhibited lapses of consciousness following exposure to flickering light suggest the desirability of investigating the effect of photic driving or intermittent light stimulation on epileptic patients.—*K. S. Wagoner.*

1334. Cole, Edwin M., Baggett, Miriam P., & MacMullen, Marjorie R. Mental and performance testing of neurologic patients. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1947, 58, 104-107.—Abstract and discussion.

1335. Ostrander, Jessie M. Rorschach record from a patient after removal of a tumor from the frontal lobe. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 406.—Abstract.

1336. Piéron, H., & Toulouse, Ed. *Recherches sur les facteurs régissant les variations de fréquence des accès épileptiques.* (Investigations concerning factors influencing variations in frequency of epileptic attacks.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1945, 103, 225-244.—The present authors report a study of 67 to 100 epileptic women over several years in which hourly frequencies of attack were observed with nocturnal maxima at the beginning and at the end of the night and with relative maxima after hours of repast. 3 types of epileptic patients were found: (1) those with nocturnal predominance, the most numerous; (2) those with diurnal predominance, and (3) those without any clear predominance. Attacks

distributed themselves unequally during the week, with a maximum on Wednesday, and minima on Thursday and Sunday (visiting days with mental excitement). The seizures are at a minimum in winter (February) and summer (July) with maxima in spring (May) and autumn (October). The temperature exerts no influence save that higher than average temperature diminishes slightly the number of attacks. Atmospheric pressure exerts only a feeble influence. As to the influence of menstrual period two sharply opposed types of epileptics exist. In general, factors which excite psychic and mental activity tend to diminish the number of attacks, while factors depressing this activity tend to augment the frequency of seizures. The most important fact is the existence of contrasting types of epileptics.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1337. Reed, Homer B. (*Fort Hays Kansas State Coll.*) The results of intelligence tests on 240 hospitalized epileptics. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 421.—Abstract.

1338. Roy, Sarojkumar. (*Police Hosp., Bankura, Bengal.*) Common psychological disorders in head-injury and their management. *Antiseptic, Madras*, 1947, 44, 603-606.—The commoner psychological disturbances produced by head injuries are described: (1) coma, (2) semicoma, (3) concussion, (4) confusion, (5) delirium, (6) traumatic stupor, (7) traumatic automatism, (8) traumatic dementia, (9) traumatic intellectual derangement, (10) traumatic personality disorder and (11) amnesia. General, medicinal and dietetic management of patients suffering psychologically from brain injury is described.—*F. C. Sumner.*

[See also abstracts 1101, 1242.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

1339. Blum, William Demuth. (*N. Michigan State Coll., Marquette, Mich.*) Opinion toward education in Montreal, Canada. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1947, 15, 219-267.—Four bilingual interviewers collected information about the various opinions toward education held by 344 adult residents of Montreal, Canada. These adults constituted a representative sample of the adult population stratified with respect to sex, age, and religion. A 3-point scale of the Likert type was developed to collect the information. There is a break-down of the numerous opinions reported with respect to different educational levels of the respondents, social status, religion, age, language groups, sex. "It is significant that background factors such as education and social status resulted in a greater differentiation of opinion responses than did the relatively inflexible determinants such as sex, age, or religion. This observation gives encouragement to those in positions of leadership who are trying to bring about changes in aims, methods and organization of education." 42 references.—*G. G. Thompson.*

1340. Bodin, Paul. *L'adaptation de l'enfant au milieu scolaire.* (The adjustment of the child to the

school environment.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1945. viii, 156 p. Fr. 40.—The author, who is superintendent of primary education in the Paris schools, stresses active rather than passive adjustment. He discusses the subject historically, statistically, theoretically and practically, indicating methods of early prediction by means of judicious testing. Causes of maladjustment are related to individual mentality, family life, affective tendencies, malnutrition, fatigue and distraction, growth, absenteeism, the curriculum, examinations, the organization of the school and the influence of the teacher. A comparison is made of French, Belgian, Montessori, Swiss, and American teaching, with frequent reference to the views of American psychologists. Maladjustments in school may lead to maladjustments in later life. For best results, education should be scientifically adapted to the needs of the child, so that he may develop freely and normally through that medium. 35 references.—*G. E. Bird.*

1341. Castiello, J. *Une psychologie humaine de l'éducation.* (A human psychology of education.) Tournai: Casterman, 1946. 299 p. 66 fr. belges.—Translation by A. Derbaix of 11: 924.—*R. Nihard.*

1342. Williams, Joel. *Educational attainment by economic characteristics and marital status.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1947. vi, 226 p. \$1.25. (U. S. Bur. Census.)—An analysis of the data of the 16th census of the United States, 1940. Present statistics on the educational attainment of the native white and Negro population 18 to 64 years old, which show the relationship between education, as measured by years of school completed and subsequent social-economic status, as measured by tenure and rental value of home, employment status, major occupation group, and wage or salary income in 1939.—*C. P. Froehlich.*

[See also abstracts 963, 1300.]

SCHOOL LEARNING

1343. Ahrens, Alvin W. (*U. Illinois, Galesburg.*) Characteristic limitations of the internal tuning of selected wind instruments as played by amateurs. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1947, 15, 268-290.—A Stroboscopp was used to measure the frequencies of various tones played on 3 wind instruments by amateur musicians. The experimental subjects included 9 flute, 10 cornet, and 20 clarinet players. The effects of temperature and different mouthpieces on the internal tuning of the clarinet were also investigated. A general tendency was found for wind instruments to play sharper as they ascend into the upper ranges. It is recommended that manufacturers be more careful in the tuning of the clarinet, so that it is in tune at 72°F. "More attention should be given to the temperature of the room in which the band rehearses and plays, since various instruments are affected differently by temperature changes causing temporary intonation difficulties." 45-item bibliography.—*G. G. Thompson.*

1344. Blanchard, Phyllis. (Philadelphia (Pa.) Child Guidance Clinic.) *Psychoanalytic contributions to the problems of reading disabilities.* *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1946, 2, 163-187.—6 clinical cases are summarized to illustrate reading disabilities of a psychogenic nature. The backgrounds of children with reading disabilities may be either traumatic in nature or may reveal chronically unfavorable experiences. Errors in reading may serve as disguised ways of gratifying repressed impulses; failure to read may represent a hidden antagonism to adults expressed in passive resistance; failure to read may also result from a wish to avoid reading because it has previously stirred up feelings of guilt or anxiety. Reading disabilities arising from non-neurotic sources are also discussed. 41-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.
1345. Brin, Joseph G. *Speech and human relations; an approach to the physical and psychological factors involved in effective oral communication.* Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc., 1946. x, 166 p. \$2.50.—"Speech is the effort to make personality articulate." Speech training contributes to the development of the personality. Failure to provide proper speech training in school has been due to the attitude that the ordinary curriculum gives sufficient speech training and to the fact that most speech classes have been taught by teachers whose chief interests were in other areas. No hard and fast rules for effective speech can be set down, but suggestions which may be helpful are outlined.—J. Matthews.
1346. Brotemarkle, Robert A. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *The clinical point of view in education.* *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 102-110.—Clinical psychology, with its point of view as well as its techniques, assists the teacher in focussing attention on the individual pupil, the most important item in the educational process. This point of view is qualitative in that it goes beyond mere raw or positional scores on tests to functional scores, which are descriptive, interpretative, diagnostic, and prognostic.—W. L. Wilkins.
1347. Harris, C. W. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Prediction of the difficulty index of objective-type spelling items.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1947, 7, 319-325.—A technique for prediction of the difficulty index of objective-type spelling items is described.—S. Wapner.
1348. Horwich, Frances R. (Roosevelt Coll., Chicago, Ill.) *Errors we have made in teaching reading.* *Understanding the Child*, 1947, 16, 112-115.—Failure in learning to read, attributed frequently to the ineffective communication and lack of interaction between teachers and children, appears to be related to some 6 errors in school administration and teaching: many children are not ready for formal reading in first grade; children are grouped within a given grade according to the teacher's evaluation of their abilities; phonics are taught as part of reading; reading is taught in separation from the rest of the program; work books are misused; and an overemphasis has been placed on reading in elementary school programs. Some of the trends toward better teaching of reading are mentioned.—J. L. Gewirtz.
1349. Kinney, Lucien, & Bell, Reginald. (Stanford U., Calif.) *Better teaching through the use of current materials.* Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University School of Education, 1947. 24 p. (Available from Time, Inc., Chicago, Ill.)—This is a report on an 18 months study in English, science, and social studies classes carried on under the supervision by the California Council on Improvement of Instruction. The preliminary report describes the use of current materials, including news periodicals, newspapers, and special pamphlets and bulletins as the basis for discussion in certain high school classes. The methods which various teachers used are described and the teachers' opinions of the results are discussed. A control study in one high school showed that in classes using current materials scores on achievement tests were equivalent to, or better than, the scores of students in control sections.—C. M. Louttit.
1350. Lemon, Berlan, & Beck, L. F. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) *Parental attitudes towards sex education.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 408.—Abstract.
1351. Luckiesh, Matthew, Guth, S. K., & Eastman, A. A. *The blink-rate and ease of seeing.* *Illum. Engng.*, N. Y., 1947, 42, 584-588.—A comparison is made of 4 separate studies on the change of blink rate during periods of reading from one-half to one hour. Total subjects 178. Each study compared the number of blinks during the first and last 5 minutes. Each investigation showed an increase of blink rate during the reading period, varying from 25 to 36%.—G. W. Knox.
1352. Malter, Morton. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *The ability of children to read a process-diagram.* *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 290-298.—Tests of 227 pupils in grades IV through VIII showed that a high percentage were unable to comprehend the process-diagram of a flour mill in operation. Some improvement was shown when printed directions were added to the diagram, but there is evidence that children need specific training in this skill. All such diagrams need to be carefully supplemented by suitable directions.—E. B. Mallory.
1353. Olson, Willard C. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *Experiences for growing.* *J. nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 502-503.—The teacher and her classroom procedures must afford opportunity for new experiences if the child is to attain his maximum growth. The author illustrates possibilities of such a program by description of an experiment concerned with the reading, and the development of a classroom library by the children in a second grade. Throughout the school there must be "pacing" in the introduction of new experiences.—C. M. Louttit.
1354. Reiner, William B. *The value of cause and effect analysis in developing ability to recognize cause and effect relationships.* *J. exp. Educ.*, 1947, 15, 324-330.—The purpose of this study was to

compare the relative effectiveness of 2 teaching procedures directed toward producing growth in the ability of 9th grade pupils to recognize 3 degrees of cause and effect relationship (direct, indirect, and negative). A total of 169 pairs of pupils matched on intelligence and initial status in this ability were studied. One teaching procedure employed was regular text-laboratory instruction, and the other was, in addition, specific training in the analysis of cause and effect relationships. The experiment extended over a 16-week period. The results indicate slightly greater growth as a result of extra training, a low relationship between intelligence and growth in this ability, no consistent relationship between age and growth in this ability. The proposed procedure of cause and effect analysis is recommended for use in ninth-grade, general science classes.—G. G. Thompson.

1355. Tilton, J. W. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) An experimental effort to change the achievement test profile. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1947, 15, 318-323.—"The names of thirty-seven pupils in six fourth grades (approximately one of each six enrolled) were given to the teachers with the request that the teachers try to raise the place of arithmetic in the achievement test profile. As a result of this request, the place of arithmetic was changed by a statistically and educationally significant amount for ten of the thirty-seven pupils, and on the average for those in two of the six rooms." The experimenter concludes, "... a request for a specific kind of pattern of ability is as likely to have contrary outcomes as it is to have positive results, the net control exercised being, in a sense, nil."—G. G. Thompson.

1356. Turner, Allen S., & Brainerd, Arthur A. Classroom fields of view. *Illum. Engng.*, N. Y., 1947, 42, 488-502.—Scholastic performance was recorded for a period of 1 year in 2 schools, which served as experimental and control groups. An attempt to improve the quality of illumination and reflectance ratios within the student's field of view was made in the experimental groups. The experimental group showed improvement in each of 10 subjects taught, with an average grade increase of 10%. The control group showed no consistent change.—G. W. Knox.

1357. Vaughan, William H. (Peabody Coll., Nashville, Tenn.) Are academic subjects in high school the most desirable preparation for college entrance? *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1947, 25, 94-99.—Trends in American colleges are cited to show the lack of support for the requirement of fifteen academic units. Success in college, the writer indicates, depends more upon general ability than it does upon a set program of high school subjects.—N. B. Cuff.

1358. Witty, Paul. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Reading retardation in the secondary school. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1947, 15, 314-317.—An analysis is made of the psychological characteristics of 100 ninth-grade pupils referred to an educational clinic because of repeated indications of poor reading. The median age of these pupils was approximately

15 years and the median I.Q. was 92. About 20% of the group were above the average in intelligence on the S-B test. Defective vision was diagnosed in only 14% of the group. A lack of interest in reading was expressed by 82%. It was estimated that approximately 42% of the group were emotionally maladjusted. After an examination of 30 cases the investigator concluded that, in all but one case, the emotional maladjustment may have been the result rather than the cause of the reading difficulties. The great needs in education at the present seem to be: remedial work for some and developmental reading programs for all pupils.—G. G. Thompson.

1359. Wylie, Julia Eleanor. (Rock Hill, S. C.) Group creative writing by children. *Understanding the Child*, 1947, 16, 102-106.—The development during a school year of one class of young children in group creative writing is described and illustrated by samples of the children's stories.—J. L. Gewirtz.

[See also abstracts 1130, 1139, 1291.]

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES AND HABITS

1360. Altus, William D. (Santa Barbara Coll., Calif.) Non-intellective factors and grades: study habit and adjustment tests. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 415.—Abstract.

1361. Assum, Arthur L., & Levy, Sidney J. (Counseling Center, U. Chicago, Ill.) A comparative study of the academic ability and achievement of two groups of college students. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 307-310.—A group of 71 students, who had applied at the Counseling Center of the University of Chicago for help with personal problems, was equated on the basis of sex, date of college entrance, and level of grades on entrance with a group of 71 other students who were judged to be better adjusted since they had not applied for assistance at the Center. Scores on College Reading and College Writing Ability tests and A.C.E. scores showed no significant differences between the groups. On the College Comprehension Examination, however, the scores gave evidence of significantly poorer academic achievement on the part of the less well-adjusted group.—E. B. Mallory.

1362. Blanchard, B. Everard. (Minden City, Mich.) A social acceptance study of transported and non-transported pupils in a rural secondary school. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1947, 15, 291-303.—The interpersonal relationships between transported (school bus) and non-transported boys and girls were studied in a population of 212 children, ranging from the 7th through the 12th grade. To measure the interpersonal relationships the children were asked to indicate their 2 best friends. A survey of the relative scholastic achievement of these 2 groups was also made. The following conclusions were drawn: cliques appear equally often among transported and non-transported pupils, isolates are found as often in one group as in the other, no significant difference between the groups in frequency of cross-sex choices,

no appreciable difference between the groups in mean honor credits.—G. G. Thompson.

1363. Crannell, C. W. (Miami U., Oxford, O.) Some anxieties of present-day college men and women. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 423.—Abstract.

1364. Emme, Earle E. (Bowling Green State U., O.) Behavior situations in student adjustment. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 424.—Abstract.

1365. Fischer, Robert P., (U. Florida, Gainesville.) & Andrews, Avonne L. A study of the effect of conformity to social expectancy on evaluative attitudes. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1947, 7, 331-335.—"Ninety-three freshman women were given the Allport-Vernon Study of Values test three times, twice in the usual way and once with the students instructed to fill out the test as they felt they 'should believe'. Some statistically significant differences in value scores indicated that the students responded differently when instructed to take the test as they thought they 'should believe' than when they took the test in the conventional manner."—S. Wapner.

1366. Loomis, Stuart D., (U. Chicago, Ill.) & Green, Arnold W. The pattern of mental conflict in a typical state university. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 342-355.—Conclusions are drawn from the reported conflicts of 112 students who consulted the clinician in a rural eastern state university of 2000 students. It is postulated that no matter what emotional problems previously existed, they are translated into conflict about the predominant campus values of social success and career security. Lack of physical attractiveness is most damaging to the self-image and is associated with the most severe maladjustments. Greek students are handicapped by a bilingual background and by the conflict between the parental culture and college culture. They are pathologically anxious about both career security and social success. Many of the other students are content with a passive, mediocre position in home and school. Those with special abilities compensate for social success by purposeful career striving.—C. M. Harsh.

1367. Paulson, Blanche. (*Bur. Child Study, Bd. Educ., Chicago, Ill.*) World of my making. Chicago, Ill.: Board of Education, 1947. 46 p. (Self appraisal and careers pamphlet No. 5.)—This pamphlet, discussing the problems of human adjustment, is written for the use of high school students. Its vocabulary level and illustrative material are chosen with its reader group in mind.—C. M. Louttit.

1368. Reilly, Jean Waid, & Robinson, Francis P. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Studies of popularity in college: II. Do dormitory arrangements affect popularity? *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1947, 7, 327-330.—". . . it has been shown that the location of a girl's room within the dormitory as well as mere proximity to popular persons has little effect on a girl's popularity." (see 22: 842)—S. Wapner.

1369. Sherman, Arthur W., Jr. (Ohio U., Athens.) Personality factors in the psychological weaning of

college women. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 423.—Abstract.

1370. Zeligs, Rose. (Avondale Public School, Cincinnati, O.) Children's intergroup concepts and stereotypes. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1947, 21, 113-126.—Tests were made of 12-year-old children in a Cincinnati suburban school in 1931 and again in 1944. The children are from high-income homes, and of high average M.A., many are Jewish. A racial attitude test asked children if they were willing to have any of the following relationships with each nationality and race listed: cousin, chum, roommate, playmate, neighbor, classmate, and schoolmate. Total "yes" answers constituted the index of friendliness toward the group. In a 2nd test, to obtain children's concepts and stereotypes, children were asked to write a true, interesting sentence about each of 39 races and nationalities. The ideas expressed were tabulated. An association test required that children write the first word that came to their minds as each nationality or race was mentioned. Reactions were grouped under favorable, unfavorable, neutral, and do not know headings; most common and 2nd most common concepts for each race and nationality were noted. Results are tabulated, and changes in attitudes noted.—H. A. Gibbard.

[See also abstract 1127.]

SPECIAL EDUCATION

1371. Bieri, E. Die Erscheinungsformen der Sprache und ihre Auswertung im Taubstumm- und Schwerhörigenunterricht. (The forms of language and their utilization in the teaching of deaf and dumb children and those hard of hearing.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1944, 3, 15-29.—In the teaching of the deaf attention is to be directed towards the natural conditions which still remain for the development of certain forms of speech, especially the tactual form.—K. F. Muenzinger.

1372. Ewing, A. W. G. (Manchester U., Eng.) & Ewing, I. R. Educational treatment of deafness. *Lancet*, 1947, 253, 628-630.—Believing that the natural and optimal period for even the deaf child to acquire speech is during the first 5 years of life when his needs must in large measure be satisfied by the response of those upon whom he is dependent, supervised home training of 32 deaf children ranging in age from 12 weeks to 3 years was attempted. Depending on the degree of deafness, opportunity for lip reading alone or for lip reading aided by hearing was given. The earliest beginnings of speech appeared at 1.5-2 years of age. These young children apparently comprehended meanings and associations much more easily than older deaf beginners, and vocalized more freely when they wanted something or in response to the speech of others. Possible educational opportunities and useful prosthetic equipment for very young children are generally discussed.—A. C. Hoffman.

1373. Goodhill, Victor. The educational treatment of the pre-school deaf child. *Laryngoscope*,

St. Louis, 1947, 57, 555-563.—It is urged that deaf children be given pre-school education in lip reading. Previous clinical experience indicates that a completely deaf child can be taught to understand approximately 1350 words and to speak 500-600 words by the time he is ready for the first grade.—A. C. Hoffman.

1374. Reid, Gladys. (Brooklyn Coll., New York.) A preliminary investigation in the testing of lip-reading achievement. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1946, 91, 403-413.—The author conducted an experiment to discover the possibility of constructing a standardized lip-reading achievement test providing standards of attainment, measurement of progress and efficiency of instruction. A colored film was used with three speakers with different educational training so as to make the test as natural a situation as possible. Teacher's ratings as to lip-reading ability, intelligence quotients, chronological ages, mental ages, and achievement grades were secured where available. The results indicated that lip-reading ability is neither quantitatively correlated with, nor predictable from, length of training, mental age, intelligence quotients or grade status.—G. I. Corona.

[See also abstract 1375.]

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

1375. [Anon.] Procurement of counseling tests for use in advisement and guidance for vocational rehabilitation and education. *Vet. Adm. Tech. Bull.*, TB 7-16, 1947, 8 p.—In addition to discussing the administrative details of procuring test within the Veterans Administration, this technical bulletin lists approved tests in the following areas: interest tests, personality tests, general mental ability tests, achievement tests, and several areas of special aptitude. The names and addresses of publishers of all tests are included.—C. P. Froehlich.

1376. Berdie, Ralph F. (Peabody Coll., Nashville, Tenn.) Counseling and testing at Peabody. *Peabody Reflector*, 1947, 20, 211; 216.—The counseling and testing program as established at Peabody College has 5 major purposes: (1) to offer services to individual students; (2) to provide the administrative staff with information about the student body; (3) to offer graduate training in student personnel work; (4) instructors are provided a referral agency where individual students can be cared for; (5) to provide for instructors any desired assistance in constructing, administering, and scoring tests.—N. B. Cuff.

1377. Berger, Donald. (Horace Mann-Lincoln Sch., Columbia U., New York.) Guidance in the elementary school. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1947, 49, 44-50.—Guidance and good teaching are synonymous. In fact, the entire educative process is a guidance activity to provide for the mental, physical, emotional and social needs of pupils, with the teacher as leader. To this end she should receive specific preparation, and be assisted in her work by specialists as technical aides and dispensers of therapy.

Also in-service training of personnel, to plan, execute and appraise guidance is essential. Such factors, apparent in the elementary level, are apt to influence practices in the secondary school, thus making for better integration in the educational organization.—G. E. Bird.

1378. Cassidy, Rosalind. (Mills Coll., Oakland, Calif.), & Kozman, Hilda Clute. Counseling girls in a changing society; a guide for counselors and teachers in high school and college. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1947. 441 p. \$3.75.—The problems of counseling girls are affected by the change in the status of women in our cultural. Part I reviews the changes in women's status in the American culture. The results of these changes have meant the necessity of considering individual needs, goals, and adjustment mechanisms. Part II is devoted to a consideration of adolescence in the light of such individual needs. The third part summarizes techniques available in educational and personal counseling. 280-item bibliography.—W. H. Wilke.

1379. Heston, Joseph C. (DePauw U., Greencastle, Ind.) The values of an educational guidance clinic. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1947, 7, 299-307.—An Educational Guidance Clinic established in 1938 at Allegheny College for the purpose of assisting pre-college students in making educational and vocational decisions is described.—S. Wapner.

[See also abstract 1400.]

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

1380. Canestrelli, Leandro. (U. Rome, Italy.) Problemi dell'eta' psichica in rapporto alla didattica. (Problems of psychological and educational age.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1946, 7, 348-366.—This is a report on the activity of an advanced research seminar on educational psychology which was held at the Psychological Institute of the University of Rome during the school year 1944-1945. After a discussion of the concept of intelligence from the viewpoint of applied and educational psychology the members of the seminar agreed to use the words "psychological age" thus taking in consideration the personality factors which influence the functioning level of the child. Problems of evaluation of the total achievement through achievement in individual school subjects, methods of statistical interpretation, general theories of education and validity of graphic representation of individual types and groups through psychological and educational profiles were discussed.—R. Calabresi.

1381. Comrey, Andrew L. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) A factorial study of achievement in West Point courses. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 417.—Abstract.

1382. Cox, Elbert F. (Howard U., Washington, D. C.) On a class of interpolation functions for system of grading. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1947, 15, 331-341.—Systems of grading fall generally into 3 classes: the percentage system, the up-step per-

centage (point) system, and the down-step percentage (index) systems. The simple percentage system in which grades vary continuously from 0 to 100% is a uniform, linear distribution system and presents neither spurious interpolation problems nor transformation difficulties. In the present paper the up-step system is replaced by approximating functions which are continuous and increasing in a strict sense throughout the whole range of the grading system. The down-step system is replaced by similar approximating functions that are decreasing in the strict sense throughout the whole range. "Such functions lend themselves readily to interpolation and to transformation." The methods of transforming any given dilated or contracted step-system into a system of basic units are presented.—G. G. Thompson.

1383. Heston, Joseph C. (*DePauw U., Greencastle, Ind.*) The use of adjustment inventory items in selection of scholarship candidates. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 422.—Abstract.

1384. McCandless, Boyd R. (*San Francisco State Coll., Calif.*) The Rorschach as a differential predictor of academic success for matched groups of highly superior men. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 414-415.—Abstract.

1385. Michael, William B. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) An investigation of the contributions of factors to tests and to their predictive value in two Army Air Forces pilot populations. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 417-418.—Abstract.

1386. Paulsen, Gaige B. (*Ohio U., Athens.*) The intellectual demands of the various curricula in a university. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 422.—Abstract.

1387. Remmers, H. H., & Gage, N. L. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) Student exercises in measurement and evaluation for education and guidance. New York: Harper, 1947. 101 p. \$1.50.—This workbook is designed to accompany the authors' text, *Educational Measurement and Evaluation* (17: 3255) by providing one or more projects to parallel each of the text chapters. There are 39 exercises in all, 6 of which are specifically devoted to simple statistical methods. Other projects deal with such topics as the validity and reliability of achievement tests, physical aspects of pupils, faults of different types of objective-test items, scaling methods, the use of a worker characteristics form, attitude questionnaires and scales, and the measurement of pupil environment and background. In general, the exercises are objectively scorable and require relatively creative interpretation and application rather than rote textbook learning.—W. A. Varvel.

1388. Ross, C. C. (*U. Kentucky, Lexington.*) Measurement in today's schools. (2nd ed.) New York: Prentice-Hall, 1947, xvi, 551 p. \$6.00.—Ross has assembled a vast amount of information regarding the historical development, the methods of constructing and the characteristics of useful psychological measures of the principal aspects of

school attainment. The development of a test program for the school, the treatment of the data obtained and the use of this information is discussed at length. The motivational values, the aid which tests can give in the diagnosis of learning difficulties are likewise developed as a facet of educational measurement in the modern school program. Finally a sizeable section of the book is devoted to the more specialized use of measurement programs for homogeneous or special ability grouping of students, in guidance, for their part in the evaluation of the total school program, and in public relations phases of the school-community program. (see 15: 3172)—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1389. Ruedisili, C. H. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) A comparison of the regression equation and the prediction formula for predicting college success or failure. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 422-423.—Abstract.

1390. Thompson, Grace M. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Non-intellective factors and grades: the group Rorschach. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 415.—Abstract.

1391. Weinland, James D. (*New York U.*) An attempt to measure "cribbing" in objective examinations. *J. educ. Sociol.* 1947, 21, 97-100.—The procedure in this experiment was to prepare 2 forms of quizzes, for students in odd- and even-numbered seats. Some of the questions were found on both forms, some on only one. Assumptions were that cribbing would be easier on questions that were the same on both forms, and that semester grades should be slightly higher on easy-to-crib questions. In the replies of 38 students in 16 class quizzes, the scores on the "same" questions were not significantly different from those on the "different" questions. Of alternative explanations of the results, the most probable is that such cribbing as occurred was not effective in raising grades.—H. A. Gibbard.

[See also abstracts 1102, 1347.]

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

1392. Garcia Hoz, Victor. Idea del maestro. (Concept of the teacher.) *Rev. Educ., La Plata*, 1946, 88, 30-47.—A philosophical analysis of the meaning of the word *maestro* (master, teacher).—A. Gladstone.

1393. Laurier, Blaise. Analyse factorielle des traits de caractère et des aptitudes du maître idéal. (Factorial analysis of character traits and aptitudes of the good school teacher.) *Rev. Psychol., Montreal*, 1947, 1, 145-289.—116 teachers in Catholic schools in Montreal and vicinity filled out Bell, Allport and Vernon, and Cleeton tests; and were also rated on a graphic rating scale on 28 traits by at least 3 judges, principally supervisors or former supervisors. Inter-correlations among the 28 traits were computed and factor analysis disclosed the presence of 3 broad traits—professional enthusiasm, "psychophysical character," and ethical force. The 3 personality

tests do not furnish any statistical prediction, but the author claims they can have some use in individual guidance. 58-item bibliography.—R. W. Husband.

1394. McCuskey, Dorothy. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*) How do you know a good teacher? *Understanding the Child*, 1947, 16, 107-111.—The elements that make a good teacher are discussed.—J. L. Gewirtz.

1395. Parkham, L. C. Teacher group thinking. *Peabody Reflector*, 1947, 20, 12-13.—Group thinking is defined as an orderly, cooperative process whereby individuals pool their individual thinking. 6 advantages of group thinking are cited; such as, it encourages individual thinking and it is superior to individual thinking. 5 disadvantages of group thinking are cited. For example, the writer says, not all groups will cooperate in group thinking and combined ignorance of a group will never arrive at the truth.—N. B. Cuff.

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

1396. Appley, Lawrence A. (*Montgomery Ward, Chicago, Ill.*) The significance of personnel administration in the modern corporation. *Amer. Mgmt Ass. Personnel Ser.*, 1947, 111, 3-5.—Personnel administration is defined as "that activity of management which deals with human resources." It is the most important and most difficult management activity. It needs qualified and trained people who are competent to do a management job and who have a philosophy of their responsibilities as managers. Personnel administration must be measured in terms of its results, the same as any other business activity.—C. G. Browne.

1397. Arthur, Guy B., Jr. (*American Management Association, New York.*) A scrutiny of personnel practice. *Amer. Mgmt Ass. Personnel Ser.*, 1947, 111, 6-15.—Most top managements have not established sound personnel policies—they do not associate personnel with profits, have not recognized the importance of satisfactory relationships between human beings, and fail to assign personnel administration to its place as a top management job. Personnel is a staff job, existing to assist members of the line organization to get their job done. In his own section, the supervisor should be the control man, and the authority and prerogatives of the supervisor must not be turned over to the personnel department. Nine areas of responsibility of personnel administration are discussed.—C. G. Browne.

1398. Dewey, Charles S. Improvement in the performance of card stapling through the analysis of therbligs. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 428.—Abstract.

1399. Drought, Neal E. (*Radio Corp. America, Camden, N. J.*) Techniques of measuring personnel effectiveness. *Amer. Mgmt Ass. Personnel Ser.*, 1947 111, 16-23.—With increased interest in industrial personnel programs, the question develops

whether personnel work is effective and which personnel activities make a significant contribution. Criticism is made of some of the work of scientific, statistical purists. Suggestions are made for the use of whatever devices, techniques or material are available, even though they may not lend themselves to refined measurement, to measure the success of personnel activities in such areas as labor turnover, testing, and attitude surveys.—C. G. Browne.

1400. Kwoh, Beulah Ong. (*Ginling Coll., Nanking, China.*) The occupational status of American-born Chinese male college graduates. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 53, 192-200.—The occupations of American-born Chinese graduates are determined on the basis of a sample that covers one-third of all in the United States. When compared with their own fathers and brothers, the graduates are shown to have entered more often professions and other occupations enjoying high status. Sons of fathers in the professions themselves enter the professions, but although one-half the graduates are sons of businessmen, they rarely carry on the business. Chinese college graduates enter business less frequently than non-Chinese college graduates. Three quarters of the Chinese graduates work outside Chinese communities.—D. L. Glick.

1401. Morris, J. N. Coalminers. *Lancet*, 1947, 253, 341-346.—A medico-sociological history and study of coalminers in England is presented.—A. C. Hoffman.

1402. Schmidt, L. E. (*Navy Department, Washington, D. C.*) Methods of evaluating a personnel program. *Amer. Mgmt Ass. Personnel Ser.*, 1947, 111, 24-31.—Four basic questions must be considered in evaluating a personnel program: (1) is the program needed? (2) is it working properly? (3) is it rendering a staff service? (4) is it earning at least what it costs? Suggestions are made for the wise use of statistics and methods of presenting results so that they will be understandable and appealing.—C. G. Browne.

[See also abstracts 940, 963.]

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

1403. Barnabas, Bentley. (*Associated Personnel Technicians, Wichita, Kans.*) Twelve tests that have proved practical in commercial applications. *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 1947, 50, 204-207.—On the basis of some 6 years of experience in industrial and commercial testing, the author recommends as valid in a variety of situations the following tests: Wonderlic Personnel, Otis Self-administering (unlimited time), Tiffin-Lawshe Adaptability, Wide Range Vocabulary, Bennett Mechanical Comprehension AA, Purdue Test for Electricians, Purdue Test for Machinists, MacQuarrie Mechanical Ability, Minnesota Clerical, Bernreuter Personality, Minnesota Mutiphasic, and Strong Vocational Interest. In 7 of the 12 tests, norms other than the "standard" norms were developed.—W. A. Varvel.

1404. Cook, David W. (*General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.*) **Psychology challenges industry.** *Amer. Mgmt Ass. Personnel Ser.*, 1947, 107, 33-50.—Psychological testing in industry has proven its worth, but all testing programs must be approached scientifically. The time spent on establishing valid tests in any individual situation will be repaid in the value received. The program developed and results obtained in one company with clerical and assembly workers are presented.—C. G. Browne.

1405. Ghiselli, Edwin E. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) **A summary of the validity coefficients of certain employment tests.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 411.—Abstract.

1406. Goode, C. E. **Is there an answer to the service rating problem?** *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1947, 8, 187-195.—Service ratings (merit ratings) are as much a problem in public personnel agencies as in industry. For various reasons discussed no one seems to like them except personnel department officials. The purposes of service ratings are basically to provide a measure of employee worth for some administrative action, and to indicate possibilities for improving performance. The writer prefers a system that consists of a short rating scale to fill administrative needs and a case report to aid in performance improvement work. The best standard against which to rate is the series of requirements of a class of positions (or an occupational group). The system and the administration of it should be as simple as possible. The ratings should be discussed with the employees, at least in public agencies. Appeals of ratings should be handled in the usual grievance procedure, not by a special procedure. Ratings should be made about twice yearly, and should not be forced into a normal distribution although a check should be maintained for changes in the shape of the distributions that result from every rating.—H. F. Rothe.

1407. Knauff, Edwin B. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) **Construction and use of weighted check list rating scales in two industrial situations.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 428.—Abstract.

1408. Lundberg, D. E. (*Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.*) **Methods of selecting prison personnel.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1947, 38, 14-39.—Study of the methods of selection of prison guards prove them to be inadequate with little validity. It is suggested that tests be constructed and validated for specific types of jobs. Batteries of tests should supplement other methods such as the interview, the training and experience rating, and the probationary period of training.—V. M. Stark.

1409. Musatti, Cesare L. (*U. Milano, Italy.*) **Le funzioni attentive nella esecuzione di un lavoro uniforme di cernita.** (Functions of attention in the performance of a uniform task of selection.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1947, 8, 137-151.—The problem of interpreting test results from the qualitative and quantitative point of view is approached

through the statistical analysis of the performance of the Toulouse Cancellation Test, administered to 886 subjects for the purpose of selection. This analysis indicates that subjects who can depend on automatic performance reach a high speed, subjects who depend on active recognition of critical signs are slow. A good performance requires 2 different abilities: negative selective attention, which makes for a high quantitative score, and positive selective attention which makes for a high qualitative score. For the purpose of selection in industrial psychology the 2 scores should be weighted according to the task to be performed.—R. Calabresi.

1410. Stromberg, Eleroy L. (*Cleveland Coll., Cleveland, O.*) **Changes in applicant qualifications following the installation of employment tests in industry.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 428.—Abstract.

1411. Utter, Robert F. **Personality and character requirements vs. job level as shown by civil service job announcements.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 411.—Abstract.

1412. Warren, B. B. (*General Foods Corporation, New York.*) **Evaluation of managerial positions.** *Amer. Mgmt Ass. Personnel Ser.*, 1947, 107, 3-21.—Factors used in the typical point method of job evaluation are not satisfactory for managerial positions. 3 broad factors were used instead—knowledge, decisions, and responsibility. 10 evaluators, all officials of the company, constructed scales on the basis of 13 key positions and then evaluated 100 other positions. The standards established serve as a basis for evaluating over 600 managerial positions in the corporation. Copies of the forms devised are included.—C. G. Browne.

[See also abstracts 930, 1265, 1385.]

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

1413. Chen, Ta. (*Tsing Hua U., Peiping, China.*) **Basic problems of the Chinese working class.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 53, 184-191. Hard hit by inflation, the industrial workers of Chungking, Kunming, and Shanghai have become restless and undisciplined, changing jobs with excessive frequency. Relations between employers and employees are drastically changed from what they were before the war. Very recently the workers have begun to unionize along Western lines. But, while unionization has brought some gains, the spirit and value of it are little understood among the masses.—D. L. Glick.

1414. Cheyfitz, Edward T. **What an employee wants to know.** *Amer. Mgmt Ass. Personnel Ser.*, 1947, 108, 3-11.—Employee morale depends on the way that a person feels about his job. He wants to know about wages, opportunities, and security, but he must also have the feeling of "we" instead of "they" when he thinks of the company. The concept of the dignity of man must be adapted to industry. The defensive and negative outlook of unions can be changed by eliminating the worker's

greatest fears—unemployment, exploitation, and antiunionism.—C. G. Browne.

1415. Kerr, Willard A. Labor turnover and its correlates. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 401.—Abstract.

1416. McClancy, B. F. (ATF Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.) Polling employee opinions. *Amer. Mgmt Ass. Personnel Ser.*, 1947, 108, 12-24.—Public opinion polling is an old technique and can be adapted to industry. An employee poll must guarantee anonymity, and bring forth action. Suggestions for conducting a poll and interpreting the results are made. A comparison is given between the expensiveness of a poll conducted by a commercial polling organization and the cheapness of using the psychology department of a neighboring university.—C. G. Browne.

1417. Wadsworth, Guy W., Jr. (Southern California Gas Company, Los Angeles.) Seniority and merit rating in labor relations. *Amer. Mgmt Ass. Personnel Ser.*, 1947, 107, 22-32.—The insistence of unions on seniority promotions challenges personnel men to do a better job of selection, assignment, and evaluation. The average employee wants to know whether there is a line of promotion and whether he has a chance at the next job if he does good work. Management needs a satisfactory solution to the problem of incentive loss in regimented promotions contrasted with incentive loss where the seniority factor is not considered. A program used by one company in evaluating employees for promotion, considering both seniority and merit, is outlined.—C. G. Browne.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

1418. Fitts, Paul. (Aero-medical Laboratory, Wright Field, O.) Analysis of "pilot errors" in operating aircraft controls. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 401.—Abstract.

1419. Flanagan, John C. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Research report of the AAF Aviation Psychology Program. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 375; 374.—A description of how 19 reports of research done by the aviation psychology program of the army air forces were prepared for publication. The titles of the reports are listed along with a statement of how the reports may be obtained.—L. J. Timm.

1420. Henneman, R. H. A comparison of the requisite aptitudes for contact and for instrument flying. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 401.—Abstract.

1421. Johnson, H. M. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Interrelations between science and logic in psychotechnology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 403.—Abstract.

1422. Révész, G. De beteekenis der psychologie voor de wetenschappen en voor de practijk. (The meaning of psychology for the sciences and for practice.) Amsterdam: Noord-Holl. Uitg., 1946. 57 p.—This manual treats in a popular style different

aspects of psychology and its applications in the various branches of knowledge. Each section has a pertinent bibliography.—H. F. Tecos.

1423. Tinker, Miles A. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Illumination standards for effective and easy seeing. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 435-450.—The literature upon which lighting recommendations are based is examined by the writer. Some of the recommendations are adequate, while others are not. However, these recommendations are based upon some invalid techniques of experimentation and unwarranted interpretations. The writer is particularly concerned with the practices suggested in regard to intensity of illumination, since the recommendations concerning distribution of light, brightness contrast, and color are satisfactory. 38 references.—S. Ross.

[See also abstracts 963, 1149, 1244.]

INDUSTRY

1424. Baxter, Brent. Shortened methods of job evaluation. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 428.—Abstract.

1425. Brown, Clarence W. (U. California, Berkeley.) Accident proneness among street car motor-men and motor coach operators. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 410.—Abstract.

1426. Buck, G. B., & Thayer, R. N. Color technology of fluorescent lamps. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1947, 42, 415-434.—Methods of measurement of and specification of color are described. Factors other than the light stimulus, which affect the experience of color, are reviewed. Applications of these data are suggested concerning various combinations of fluorescent light sources.—G. W. Knox.

1427. Commery, E. W. Studies of illumination and brightness in residual interiors. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1947, 42, 87-107.—Visibility and subjective feelings of brightness, discomfort and strain are studied in relation to the illumination intensity and distribution, brightness contrast of surfaces, and shadows within the visual field. In the analysis, the visual field is divided into three zones: (1) the zone of the visual task; (2) the zone of immediate surroundings, and (3) the general surroundings.—G. W. Knox.

1428. Helson, Harry. (Bryn Mawr Coll., Pa.) Interaction between physical and human variables in the design of equipment for optimal use. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 410.—Abstract.

1429. Tiffin, Joseph, & Kephart, N. C. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) The derivation and validation of a generalized visual skill profile for close jobs. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 428.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 919, 1014, 1356.]

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

1430. Kingery, Robert E. (New York Public Library.) The Edward L. Bernays collection on public relations. New York: New York Public

Library, 1947, 17 p.—Complete bibliographic information is given for the 150 "outstanding volumes" included in this special collection. All aspects of communication, advertising, and propaganda are included.—C. M. Louttit.

PROFESSIONS

1431. Canfield, A. A., & Warren, Neil D. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) An optometric aptitude test. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 410-411.—Abstract.

1432. MacGregor, Stewart A. Child psychology that pays. *Oral Hyg.*, 1946, 36, 1380-1383; 1394.—

In the management of children in the dental office the author is opposed to the playful, child-fearing, time-consuming approach so commonly recommended. In the author's long experience with children it has been found that a firm, positive, business-like approach that impresses the child with the fact that the dentist is in full command in every situation is not only more successful with children but also more remunerative to the dentist. This suggested approach is illustrated in the case of first appointments, management of the scared child, handling of parents, and management of the obstreperous child.—F. C. Sumner.

[See also abstract 1119.]

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